

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Otsubo Monument Works

Other names/site number: TMK (1) 2-7-009: 034

034

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 944 Coolidge Street

City or town: Honolulu State: Hawai'i County: Honolulu

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 x A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		(new commercial-residential building after period of significance)
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures (1 within site)
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	objects (2 within site)
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	objects (2 moved from site to new home (see p. 15). The 2 Hawaiian headstones had to be moved or the excavator would destroy them. (Also, the non-contributing building is both commercial and residential.)
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/no visible structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

n/a

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: The Otsubo Monument Works TMK (1) 2-7-009: 034) site has 1 pavement structure which incorporated 4 white marble headstones (2 headstones are relocated to the nearby Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery) in a poured-in-place concrete grid-like-wall pavement structure. There are no visible historical exterior materials on the property.

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style,

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method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Mō'ili'ili-Honolulu, Hawai'i- (moku/mo 'o [place, location site] 'ili'ili [small native stones] Directional Terms:
makai (downslope, toward the ocean, roughly to the south)
mauka (uphill, toward the mountains, roughly to the north)
'Ewa side (roughly to the west)
Diamond Head side (roughly to the east)

This paragraph describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

This property meets Criteria Consideration A for the Otsubo Monument Works as a resource significant under the theme in the history of industry/manufacturing facility. The period of significance begins with the purchase of the property 1923-1924 to the death of Sentaro Otsubo in 1952—as an important location for the manufacture of stone carvings. This nomination does not address the architectural features on this property, rather it addresses the early-mid 20th century pavement structure and the objects/artifacts comprising this pavement structure. The objects/artifacts-headstones were re-used/re-purposed in situ. (They were previously removed from gravesites.)

Criterion A: History/Events is supported by analysis of the site, the Otsubo Monument Works business the property itself, the property transfers, and the purchase by Sentaro Otsubo. The property continues to be owned by the Otsubo-Natsuyama family to this day. The property has historic integrity though no historical remains can be seen on the site today. This setting constitutes the historical adaptive reuse of even-older objects/artifacts (4 marble headstones) within its poured-in-place concrete grid-like wall pavement structure.

Inadvertent finds in a trench and pit approximately 7 feet by 17 feet were excavated while undertaken to install a grease trap and sewer hookup on the site, the Mō'ili'ili 944 Coolidge Street Property, in March, 2017. Discovered in this excavation was a pavement structure comprised of four marble headstones, the objects/artifacts (inadvertent-finds), and a poured-in-place supporting grid-like wall structure. It is not known whether other additional features may be present subsurface elsewhere with the parcel.

The property is currently owned by Yakue Natsuyama Irrevocable Trust (Yakue Natsuyama, daughter of Sentaro Otsubo, founder of the Otsubo Monument Works; Harriet Natsuyama, granddaughter of Sentaro Otsubo, trustee). The property is 0.0761 acres (20 x 28.28 x 65 x 40 x 85 feet) and is zoned commercial. The site within the parcel is 7 feet x 17 feet—119 square feet.

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Susan Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief and Stephanie Hacker, archaeologist, came to the site to determine if there were human remains (*iwi*). They determined that these headstones were adaptive reuses and were not part of a grave site. At that time, Susan Lebo gave Laura Ruby, local history writer and editor of the book *Mō'ili'ili—The Life of a Community* the authorization to research and create this study/document to present to SHPD. Please see p. 135???. In this document Susan Lebo in the excavation assessing the site. Stephanie Hacker was taking Susan's direction and made the field sketch included in this documentation.

There are no significant features remaining of the 1920s' original house and stone monument workshop. A noncontributing new two-story building was erected in 1963 by Yakue (Otsubo daughter) Natsuyama and Kenjiro Natsuyama. An approximately 4-6" concrete slab was poured covering the entire property. Then the building concrete and CMU foundation and walls were built atop of the slab. (It was not feasible to jackhammer the entire concrete slab to verify the possible greater extent of the historic property site or subsurface features. These are unknown.)

The pavement structure has historic integrity through this document's photographic and text record and the relocation of the two Hawaiian marble headstones in the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery. The property has historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

The 944 Coolidge Street excavated site contains a portion of a pavement comprised of adaptive-reused de-sanctified headstones. (The term "structure" is used to distinguish this de-sanctified headstone pavement from buildings: its functional construction was made for purposes other than creating human shelter.) This structure comprised of objects/artifacts within the site has historical cultural significance.

This Mō'ili'ili 944 Coolidge Street site is the location of a significant historic stone carving occupation which included a structure of a de-sanctified headstone pavement. The stone carving workshop was in continuous use from 1924 (Sentaro Otsubo's purchase of the property) until 1952 (Otsubo's death). The family residence, also on the property, remained until 1963 when the current two-story commercial and residential building was constructed. Though the historic buildings have vanished and a portion of the pavement resealed beneath a concrete slab, this pavement structure possesses historic, cultural, and archeological value regardless of any visible structure. The two extricated Hawaiian headstones have been refurbished and installed at their new home at the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery just a few blocks away (.42 miles).

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ALL PHOTOGRAPHS, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED: LAURA RUBY AND HARRIET NATSUYAMA

This photograph of the two Hawaiian headstones in-situ positioned face down, shows the 1/4 inch cement topping on the pavement. The excavator inadvertently broke the cement topping that had previously held the structure together. (The poured-in-place “foundation” structure is parallel and underneath the tape measure.) The excavation was approximately 7 feet by 17 feet.

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WIKIPEDIA.ORG CROMER_GRAVEYARD1

This Google photograph of pavement shows the practice of headstone adaptive reuse.

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This is a standard military headstone used for many years as a stepping stone for (perhaps) the parsonage for Ma'ema'e Apana Chapel (Kaumakapili Apana Church). This is an example of headstone adaptive reuse.

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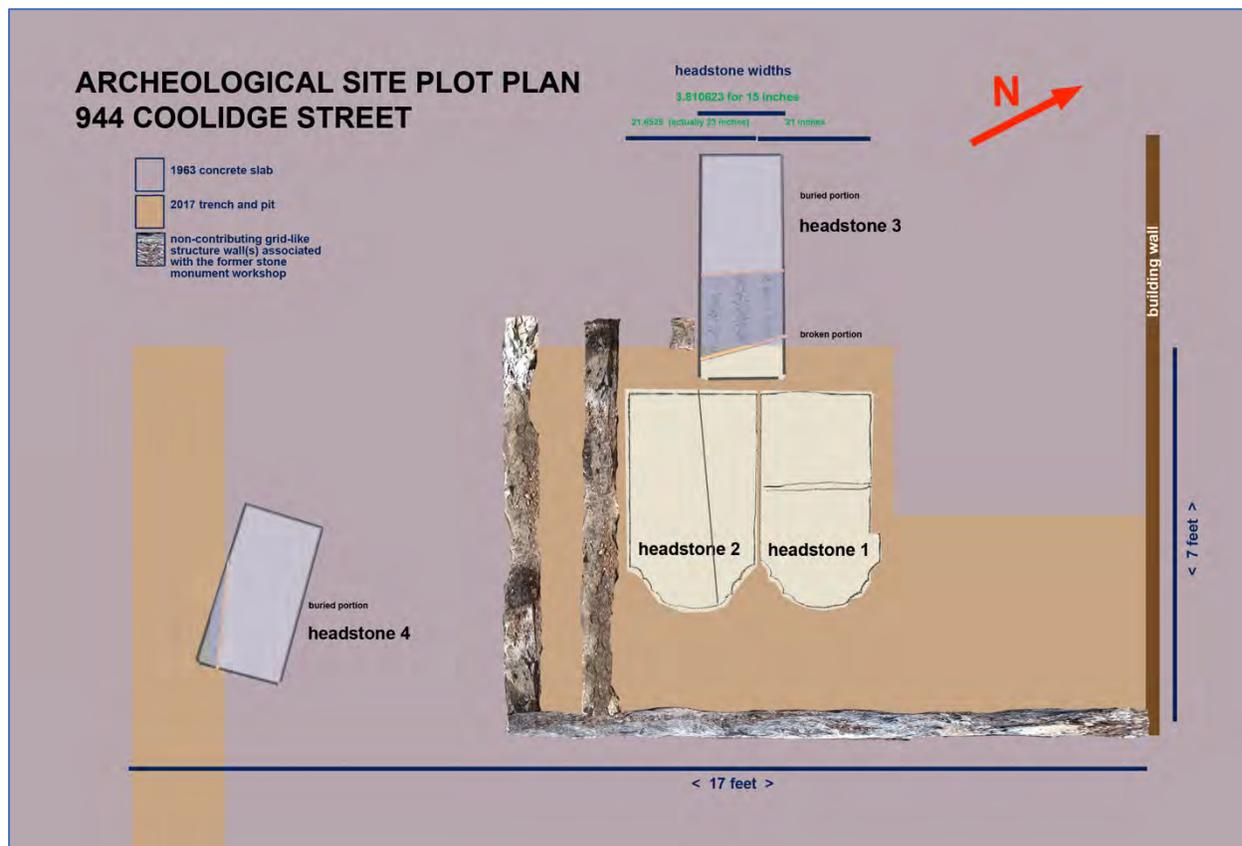
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It is not known if there were additional headstones on the Otsubo property. The contractor digging the pit for the grease trap would not authorize further hand-tool excavation as it would compromise the adjacent concrete slab.



IN-SITU SKETCH: LAURA RUBY

Plot plan with the site structure in situ.



IN-SITU SKETCH: LAURA RUBY, STEPHANIE HACKER

Detail of excavated site with structure.

The headstones uncovered are:

- 1–A. Ellen P. Kamakau
- 2–N. Kepoikai

The partially uncovered hand-excavated headstones:

- 3–Matajuro Arakawa
- 4–unknown blank

These stones and their histories are further described in Section 8, “The Hawaiian Artifacts,” p. 54, and “People Associated with the Artifacts and 944 Coolidge Street Property,” p. 80.

There were no structures on the property prior to 1924. The environmental setting was very uneven with some soil and many areas of karst (coral/limestone and discontinuous solution caverns; *pa'akea*) protruding above the surface of the thin soil. Additionally, there were many kiawe trees with root structures throughout the property. Otsubo cleared the trees and laid down the pavement for foot-traffic safety and ease. (Please see images of the kiawe trees, p. 23, 24, and 47, and karst 35 and 37.)

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(For specific information on soil strata and analysis of the historical natural soil and karst features please see Section 8 "Lay of the Land," p. 50.)

Business and Fabrication Setting

The Otsubo Monument Works advertised "Up-to-Date Monument Manufacturers." The monument work area was behind the house and consisted of storage of stones, sand (for making concrete), equipment, a shed, and a blacksmith's forge. All of Otsubo's work was done by hand. He picked up stones in a cart and moved them using rolling pipes to the work location. He laid out the design on the stone using pencil and paper. He carved with iron chisels. In the forge fueled by kiawe charcoal, he sharpened his chisels using hammer and anvil and dipped the glowing chisel in water to quench the great heat. Thus, Otsubo, the stone carver, worked with the four physical elements: earth, water, fire, and air. One could add that the fifth element, spirit, also played a major role, for his work is endowed with an ineffable grace. (Harriet Natsuyama and "Carved in Stone," 2009; Interview 2017)

Otsubo carved hundreds of monuments now in cemeteries such as the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery. And, he is remembered as the carver of the Koko Head Bamboo Ridge Ojizo Fishing Monument, *Umi Mamori Jizo Zon* erected in 1940. This was a replacement monument as the previous two had been vandalized. So, Otsubo fully protected the Jizo image surrounded by the rough-hewn native stone. (Please see Section 8 "People Associated with the Artifacts and the 944 Coolidge Street Property," p.91.)



OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

Installation of Jizo monument by Sentaro Otsubo on June 23, 1940. The bas-relief of Earth Womb Bodhisattva is carved into natural lava rock, holding *shakujo* (staff) and *mani* (jewel). The inscription reads: *Umi mamori Jizo Zon*, Jizo Protector of the Sea. Otsubo is in the bottom row, third from right.

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GENERAL REFRIGERATION CO.'S
 BISHOP & BASCOCK COMPANY'S RED CROSS SODA FOUNTAINS
THE HURD-POHLMANN CO., LTD.

LIPMAN
 AUTOMATIC

TEL. 6123

K. OF P. BLDG., BISHOP AT UNION

P. O. BOX 99

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU DIRECTORY (1931-32) 397

OTA

" Masao lab h 932 Kahoaloa lane
 " Matsujiro carp h rear 2726 Waiialae av
 " Matsuiichi waiter Kalihl Hosp
 " Rikichi lab h 1466 10th av
 " Rikizo plumber h rear 2029 Booth rd
 " Satoru welder h 610 Pohukaina
 " Shintaro painter h 2223f S Beretania
 " Shintaro stevedore h 1921 Kahala lane
 " Shoichi painter h rear 1454 Elm
 " Shuichi peddler h 1511 Chung Hoon lane
 " Tada (wid Hachiro) restaurant 1315 Liliha
 " Tadao painter h 2710 Nakookoo
 " Taichi ydmn h 449 Hobron lane
 " Takeo lab r rear 2726 Waiialae av
 " Tokuhel plow opr WACo Waiialua
 " Tsutomu h rear 79 N School
 " Yutaka slsmn Sumida & Co h 535 Koula
 Ottaguro Hikotaro painter SOCo h 523 Kawaiula
 " Minoru carp h 558 Lakimela lane
 " Motomu carp Y Ando r Kunawai lane
 " Ryozo lab h 1544 Kamehameha IV rd
 Otake Hatsutaro fishermn h 424 Koula
 " Nakaichi hipr HDCo h rear 144 N Kukui
 " Sadaichi lab h rear 144 N Kukui
 " Sadami clk Sumitomo Bank r rear 144 N Kukui
 " Sadao truck opr r rear 144 N Kukui
 " Takuzo luna HPCo
OTAKE TATSUJIRO General Merchandise Dry Goods and Groceries Waiialua Tel 3 Blue 733 PO Box 145
 " Toshie auto opr 3001 Nuuanu av
 " Toshio clk R M Clutterbuck r 424 Koula
 " Wakaiichi ydmn Hon Academy of Arts
 " Yukio auto opr r rear 4234 Waiialae av
 " Zenichi slsmn State Bldg & Loan Assn h Moanalua
 Otani see also Ohtani
 " Florence T clk Otani & Co r rear 411 Koula
OTANI GEORGE Insurance Real Estate and General Business Agent Office with Home Insurance Co 129 S King Tel 6025 h 1034 Kamehameha IV rd
 " K baker Baileys Groceries
 " Kasoyo r 1711 Kalakaua av
OTANI M & CO Matsujiro Otani Mgr Wholesale and Retail Fresh Fish Dealers Fish Cakes and Poultry 181 Aala Market Tel 6125 PO Box 1373 Branch 47 King Market
 " Matsujiro mgr Otani & Co h rear 411 Koula
 " Natsue (wid Tokumatsu) h 29d Hialoa
 " Noboru gen store 1206 Liliha
 " Sadao ydmn 1627 Kewalo
 " Sakuzo h rear 309 Halekauwila
 " Shizue emp H I Kurisaki r 29d Hialoa
OTANI USANOSUKE Treas M Otani & Co Real Estate h 1308d Liliha Tel 5547
 " Yaichi carp h 918 Thompson
 " Yoshi (wid Ichiro) h 1515e Hiram lane
 " Yoshio mech Castner Garage
 Otawa Tokkichi gardener h 1537 Palolo av
 Otaya Haruyee r 1337 Pua lane
 " Takeo slsmn Fujl Furn Co h 1337 Pua lane
 Otholt Carl mach WACo Waiialua
 " Gerhart mach WACo Waiialua
 " Henry tractor opr Waiialua
 " John eng WACo Waiialua
 Oto Chotchi h Ala Moana opp Coral
 Otoide G (Kalihl Auto Repair Shop) h rear 1382 N King
 Otokoawa Shosaburo h 1550 Fort
 O'Toole Michl C architect QM, USA h 1412 Whitney
 Otschi Asazo tankmn HECo h 1438 Emma

Otremba Arth N slsmn AF h 2651 Oahu av
 " Augusta (wid Frank) h 2659 Oahu av
 " Frances M with Teachers College r 2659 Oahu av
 " Hieswig S Instr Teachers College r 2659 Oahu av
 Otsu Gejro ydmn 467 N Judd
 " Yotaru hog raiser h Olli rd
 Otsubo B carp h rear 2700 East Manoa rd
OTSUBO SENTARO (Otsubo's Monument Works) r 2423 S King Tel 91540
 " T cook r rear 2700 East Manoa rd
 " Tokichi ydmn h rear 1537 Palolo av
OTSUBO'S MONUMENT WORKS (Sentaro Otsubo) Up-to-Date Monument Manufacturers 2423 S King Tel 91540
 Otsuka Hachiso carp WACo Waiialua
 " Isami clk HPCo r 1254 Peterson lane
 " K lab SOCo r 926 11th av
 " Masuda farmer h 10th av Palolo valley
 " Moikichi lab h rear 3325 Kaimuki av
 " Sataro h 1254 Peterson lane
 " Susumu auto opr h Kapaakea lane
 Otsuki Kazuo carp h 3456 Maunalei av
 Otsuyama Tsuguchi emp Kalihl Hosp
 Ottarsen Otter H pilot USN r Watertown
 Ottmann Donald R Rev h 3630 Sierra dr
 Otto Father in chg Catholic Mission Aiea
 " Lucille dept supvr Palama Settlement r 2011e Lanihuli dr
 Ottoy M cook Royal Hawn Hotel
 Ouchi Akira ydmn h 918 Waiakaa rd
 " Denzaburo cook Sul Takata
 " Gorokichi ydmn 3187 Diamond Head rd
 " Hideo clk Bishop Trust Co r 1544 Kalakaua av
 " Hikojiro r 1532 Kauluwela lane
 " Hikoyuki slsmn Seiseido Shoten h 1532 Kauluwela lane
 " Hisao carp h 3569b Keanu
 " Iwao hipr HPCo Waiialua
 " Kaizo painter h 3115 Mooheau av
 " Kenichi truck opr Hoffschlaeger Co r 1233 Peterson lane
 " Megumi mech Wahiawa Garage Co
 " Shigeru slsmn Bishop Ins Agency h 2623 Nakookoo
 " Tamayo (wid Shigeso) h 1554 Kalakaua av
 " Tenju fishermn r 204 N Kukui
 " Toshio printer Nippu Jiji h Punchbowl Crater rd
 " Umeyo clk Social Service Bureau r 3569b Keanu
 Ouderkirck Wm R US Comnr and lawyer 208 Hawn Trust bldg h 2370 University av
 Oue Jingoro cook r 410d Lele lane
 " Taichi truck opr h 1321 7th av
 Oumae Hidesuke florist h Kapaakea dist
 " Mitsuru r Hidesuke Oumae
 " Satoko r Hidesuke Oumae
 " Shigee (Oumae's Flower Shop) h Kapaakea dist
OUMAE'S FLOWER SHOP (Shigee Oumae) Fresh Cut Flowers 1435 S King Tel 2904
OUMAYE USUKE Drugs Toilet Articles and Novelties 626 S Queen Tel 3861
 Oumi Kenichi clk PO Waiialua
 " Yoshimatsu gen store Haleiwa p o Waiialua
 Our Lady of the Mount Chapel Father Edmund pastor Monte cor Nihl
 Ouren Christine nurse Leah Home
 Ours Bertha Y tchr DPI h 2139 Kalia rd
OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB W N Maglund Sec Selma Wareham Asst Sec 2329 Kalakaua av Tel 91842
 Ouye Ryosuke slsmn Real Silk Hosiery Mills
 Overby Jas S lab r 1 maka 3220 Esther
 " Raymond USA h 2335b Oli lane
 Overend Cecil r 2711 Nuuanu av
 " Nellie lawyer r 2711 Nuuanu av
 Overman Blanche Mrs sten Bishop Trust Co h 4714b Kahala av

WHAT'S YOUR LINE?
 IF Your Card Were Here Everybody WOULD KNOW

YOU CAN'T COVER
 the World with a postage stamp, nor can you cover the BUYING PUBLIC without proper representation in your CITY DIRECTORY

Otsubo advertised his business site from 1924 until 1952. This is an example from the 1931 Honolulu Hawaii City Directory, p. 397.

Section 7 page 13

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Cable Address: "Honojunco." Code: Western Union, A B C 5th Edition

Honolulu Junk Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN

**Second-Hand Automobiles, Automobile Parts,
Engines, Old Iron, Metals**

RUBBER, AUTO TIRES, BOTTLES, ETC.

615 HUSTACE ST., near South St.

Tel. 3873 P. O. Box 1229

Directory of Honolulu 1924, p.762.

New and Reclaimed U. S. Army Goods

O. D. Blankets, O. D. Shirts, O. D. Trousers, Underwear, Riding Breeches,
Leather Puttees, Raincoats, Overcoats, Army Officers' Shoes, Tents.

Glass Bottles (1 gal. and 5 gal.), Canvas, Steel Cots, Foot Lockers, Refrigerators
of All Sizes, Roofing, Iron, Lumber, Etc.

Will pay good prices for Brass, Copper, Aluminum, and Junk

OAHU JUNK CO.

1217 N. KING ST. TEL. 8637 P. O. BOX 1021

Honolulu, Hawai'i City Directory, 1947 p. 1205.

Otsubo never had a vehicle so he was reliant on transit services or salvage/junk dealers to bring the stones to be carved from the quarry or the docks, and it is likely that Otsubo had salvage/junk dealers such as the ones above transport the desanctified stones to Otsubo's workshop. There is no history/provenance linking Otsubo to the junk dealers but there is substantial proof that before the junk dealers came into possession of the Hawaiian headstones they were found broken and in disrepair in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, either by family members or by a church or cemetery custodian and were subsequently removed from the cemetery. (Please see the following nomination pages for evidence to support this hypothesis.) The same would be true for the Arakawa stone due to breakage was removed from the Makiki Cemetery and subsequently a new almost-exact duplicate stone was installed to replace the earlier one. The blank headstone discovered would also have been acquired this way. (Please see pp. 59-60 and 80-91.) for further examination of the stones and their origins and locations.) The poured-in-place grid-like wall structure was meant as a stabilizing structure for the headstone pavement.

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The 1-A. Ellen P. Kamakau and 2-N. Kempoikai headstones now in situ in the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery, 2021.

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1. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/manufacturing facility/stone carving workshop
ARCHEOLOGY/HISTORIC–NON-ABORIGINAL/INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1923-24 (Sentaro Otsubo purchase date)—1952 (Sentaro Otsubo death date)

Significant Dates

1923-4–Sentaro Otsubo purchased property at 944 Coolidge Street, Honolulu, HI
1952–Sentaro Otsubo died

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Otsubo Monument Works nomination is significant at the local level under the theme history of “INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/manufacturing facility/stone carving workshop” associated with “the commercial development of Mō‘ili‘ili Town.

In 2017, the 944 Coolidge Street backyard/parking area was being excavated to make way for a grease trap installed for the Kahai Street Restaurant located there on the ground floor of the building built in 1963. Harriet Natsuyama, the property owner and granddaughter of Sentaro Otsubo, called with urgency to come quick as the contractor has just uncovered two “headstones.”

How did the headstones (and possibly more not uncovered) come to the 944 property? Where did they come from and why—and who were the Hawaiian individuals and Japanese sailor and what had their lives been? And how did they come to be in the 944 Coolidge Street property?

This document presents the historic context of the Mō‘ili‘ili 944 Coolidge Street property: the property itself, the property transfers, the purchase by Sentaro Otsubo, the pavement structure, and the individual structures/artifacts making up the pavement found on the site. The property continues to be owned by the Otsubo-Natsuyama family to this day. The property has historic integrity though no historical remains can be seen on the site today. (The National Park Service does account for sites with no visible above-ground features.) This setting constitutes an historical property, and the historical adaptive reuse of even-older artifacts. The adaptive reuse of the headstones has been determined because of the wear and weathering on the stones themselves (see pp. 65-68). Further, these marble headstones were not discarded by Otsubo who carved monuments almost exclusively from local basaltic blue stone or imported granite.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Otsubo Monument Works qualifies for listing under National Register Criterion A based upon its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

On June 3, 2021, in recorded public State Historic Preservation Division Board testimony, Dr. Susan Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief, recounted in depth the nominated “Two Brothers” shipwreck narrative. In explaining Criteria A in Section 8, she provided the narrative description of the type of ship, its purpose, and the materials. She explained its importance to the history of American shipping and the type of whaling ship. The nomination emphasis was for the

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“site” which had many scattered artifacts, some of which could be seen and many more which were buried. This nomination fully explained the seven components of the integrity of place/site.

The Otsubo Monument Works nomination also emphasizes the “site.” This narration in Section 8 explaining Criterion A includes the description of the type of site, the lay of the land, the residence and workshop areas on the property, the materials used in the creations of the above-ground structures, and importantly the below-ground discoveries of reused/repurposed headstones and supporting concrete structure used by Sentaro Otsubo in his stone carving business. This nomination’s explains it’s importance to the history of Hawai‘i immigration and first generation Issei attaining ownership of property including a business and residence. This nomination will fully explain the seven components of integrity in this Section 8.

Historic Location Narrative

Japanese and Japanese American History in Hawai‘i

In 1868, Japanese (Gannenmono—people of the first year) were contracted to come to Hawai‘i to work on the sugar plantations. It was a very poor labor experience for these Japanese and subsequently Japan barred emigration and withdrew the contractual agreement.

Then in 1885, more Japnaese (Imin—移民—immigrants) arrived as King David Kalākaua promised that conditions on the plantations had improved somewhat. More Japanese immigrated to serve their three-year contracts. During their time on the plantations, the Japanese immigrants (first generation Issei [一世]) formed communal bonds that shaped the three pillars of their society for their future generations—the temple, the Japanese school, and the cemetery. For many, these immigrants stayed and lived the remainder of their lives in Hawai‘i. Their history, and that of their Nisei (second generation Japanese Americans [二世です]), was carved on their *haka* (grave) stones. These carvings, both incised/engraved and in relief, were written in both *kanji* (a written language derived from Chinese) and *hiragana* or *katakana* (phonetic written Japanese languages). These inscriptions included, besides the name/s and dates of the deceased, the point of origin—that is the prefecture in Japan followed by the village, and then to the ever-smaller village.

Mō‘ili‘ili and Otsubo Monument Works

In the late 1890s Mo‘ili‘ili was an agricultural community with most community members living on the drier *kula* lands clustered around King Street from the ‘Ewa, town-side *kiawe* forest (now the Old Stadium Park area) to the Mānoa Stream on the Wai‘alae-side of the Kamoiliili Church (now the Contessa Condominiums). *Mauka* of this grouping of houses and small shops was the Quarry, and *makai* the community extended into the *kiawe* thickets and *lo‘i* (taro pond fields), duck ponds, and rice fields. The houses were plantation-camp style single-wall construction with double-hung windows and *totan* (corrugated metal) roofs. Kitchens were outside on bare ground

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and either kerosene or wood-burning stoves were used. The living areas (on posts and stones) were higher than the kitchens and the floors were of wood. Often these houses were configured as a large living room where the whole family slept on *futons* (Japanese mattresses), and one or two adjacent bedrooms. The outhouse building may have been over a cesspool (a large hole dug in the ground) or toilets, but were not hooked up to the sewer. The *furo* (bath house) was always present, whether a family or communal structure, and emphasized the importance of scrubbing and soaking in Japanese culture. In the mid-twentieth century many of these houses, victims of termites, were replaced.

The houses were located in the middle of house lots but were not oriented to any particular direction or street. It was a higgledy-piggledy community (please see maps in *Moiliili—The Life of a Community*). As a matter of fact, there were only lanes or pathways to most houses and the 1900 Census Report lists most people located in general neighborhoods around prominent streets. (It was not until World War II that building addresses were made mandatory.)

In 1893 Kihachi Kashiwabara established his home and camp at Triangle Park which brought many more Issei to Mō'ili'ili. Kashiwabara was fluent in Japanese, Hawaiian, and English making him a natural leader of the growing community for acquiring residences and jobs.

1894 immigrant, Sentaro Otsubo fulfilled his contract on a Kohala plantation, and then came to Honolulu Town. By 1914 (*City Directory*), he was in Mō'ili'ili, and in 1916 (*City Directory*) listed as a "stonecutter in Kapa'akea opp. Moiliili Park," in 1918 (*City Directory*) in Kapa'akea ('ili of Ahupua'a Waikīkī) in the Mō'ili'ili neighborhood. By 1920, Otsubo was listed as "monuments" (*City Directory*). By 1922 (*City Directory*), he was on the property that he would purchase in 1923-4, setting up his own carving business working at 944 Coolidge Street.

During the 1920s, 30s, and 40s Mō'ili'ili Town's population grew. By 1941, the number of first-generation Japanese Issei and their second-generation Nisei children were significantly in the majority. The businesses established flourished, the Mō'ili'ili Japanese School thrived, and the Buddhist temple parishioners were many—and the Issei died in their new-found American land and wanted their *haka* (gravesites) with engraved headstones with their prefectures and villages of their birth land. There were at least two stone monument-carving businesses in Mō'ili'ili at that time, and Otsubo's was one. (In 1927, Otsubo's Monument Works at 2423 S. King Street, advertised as "Up-to-date," and Hatanaka Stone Factory Monuments Iwakichi at 2604 S. King Street were listed in the *City Business Directory*).

This is an American story and part of the history of Hawai'i and its immigration history and its entrepreneurial spirit.

The Otsubo Monument Works is a part of "patterns of our history" (*NPS Bulletin 16*), in particular early 20th century industrial and commercial settlement patterns in Mō'ili'ili.

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The Otsubo Monument Works was an important part of the Mō'ili'ili community during the Period of Significance from 1924 to 1952. This was the period of time from Sentaro Otsubo's purchase of the 944 Coolidge Street property, his actively working/manufacturing stone monuments on the site, and his death. It is significant at the local level under Criterion A (History/Events) under the theme of an Industry/Manufacturing Facility as a processing workshop site that created permanent stone monuments to honor, primarily Issei and Nisei Japanese American ancestors.

Industry and Commerce and the Otsubo Monument Works

The property does not have significant pre-1924 use or settlement. This is supported by soil analysis: limited poor agricultural soil. The evidence comes from the approximately 7 feet by 17 feet excavation pit. The analysis indicates that the property was not agriculturally significant, and likely had little or no human use prior to Otsubo's purchase.

The below-grade excavated pavement structure made up of objects were constructed sometime after 1924 by Otsubo. These were necessary to support his stone carving business. The grid-like structure is a below-grade, poured-in-place, unfinished, load-bearing wall constructed by Otsubo to support his heavy workshop equipment and stones. This was to reinforce the karst (from the possibility of a cave-in/collapse)—this structure while historic is non-contributing. This non-contributing structure appears to have been constructed by shoveling 6-8-inch trenches and then filling them with concrete.

The pavement structure was then overlaid with a pavement comprised of at least four de-sanctified headstones. Three of these four headstones will be addressed as contributing objects (the fourth stone is a blank). These are stones that date from the 1870-80s and that were arranged in place by Otsubo. Each of these three exposed stones have meaningful historic contexts of their own. Each has historic characteristics of stone type, hand-carving method, pedestal-mounting, and language, and ornamentation specific to their time and place.

Applicable Criteria for Research

Of the many research methodologies available for research, the most conducive to producing results were:

- 1. Rectifying contemporary map overlays
- 2. Site-based Landscape Approach of soil strata (informal coring samples) and soil analysis
- 3. Documentary analysis from the Bureau of Conveyances (including deed research), Census data, business directories, Land Commission Awards, and DAGS Land Survey Division Map Collection and University of Hawai'i Hamilton Library Map Collection

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- 4. Phenomenological Approach of Visual and Tactile descriptions of the four artifacts/headstones and a Comparative Visual Taxonomical Analysis of Form (size, surface features, and pedestal mounting) with other extant headstones of the same time period
 - 5. Manufacturing techniques used on the artifacts and labor involved
- Other methodologies which might have produced lesser results for this document were not considered. They are: including Linguistic analysis, Lithic analysis, Radio carbon dating, Coral dating, Cyrax laser scanner (3-D analysis and modeling), and Patina age dating.

Justification of the **Period of Significance** begins with Sentaro Otsubo's purchase of the property in 1923-1924 and ends with his death in 1952. Under Criteria A the aspects or qualities of Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association are of primary importance in determining the integrity of this nomination.

The National Park Service "Definition of Site is as follows:

The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features. The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time." (*National Register Bulletin 16* , p. 4 ff)

The *Bulletin* defines a high degree of **integrity**:

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical associations or attributes. The evaluation of integrity is somewhat of a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its historical associations or attributes. The *National Historic Landmarks Survey* recognizes the same seven aspects or qualities of integrity as the National Register. These are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

- **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.

Otsubo's property was both his residence and his work place. He created his monuments on this site which, on completion, were transported to their permanent locations.

Otsubo Monument Works

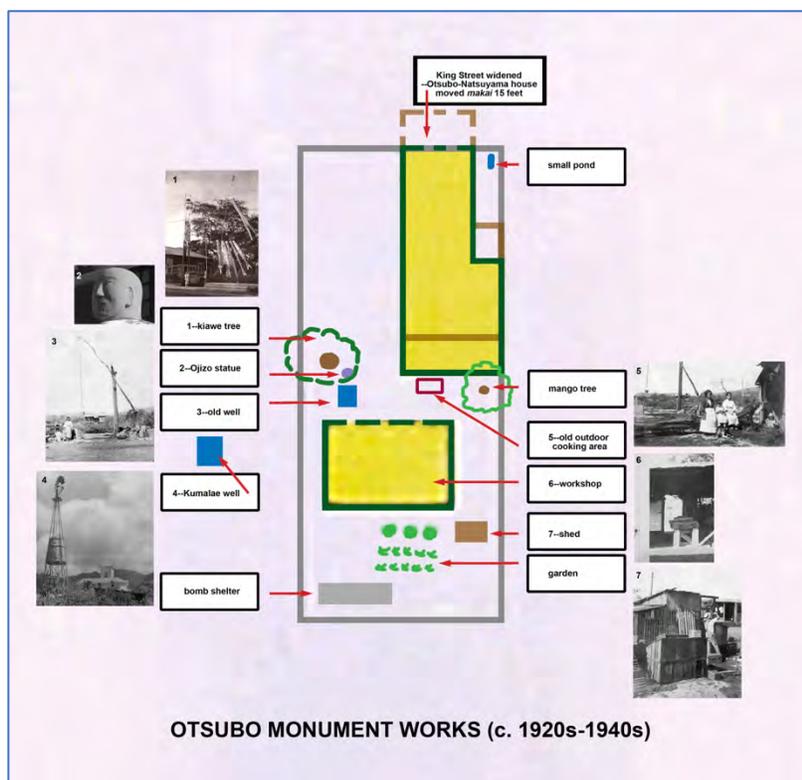
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- **Design** is the combination of elements that create the historic form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. This includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

The plot plan of the Otsubo Monument Works illustrates the placement of the residence and workshop on the property to maximize both living and working accommodations. The residence, the large *mauka* yellow rectangle and the workshop the smaller more *makai* yellow rectangle indicates how important the arrangement of space was when both were on the same property. (updated 1955 Sanborn map)



- **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property. It refers to the historic character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its historical relationship to surrounding features and open space. The physical features that constitute the historic setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade and include such elements as topographic features, vegetation, simple manmade paths or fences and the relationships between buildings and other features or open spaces.

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The Otsubo Monument Works was situated in the 'Ewa-side of the growing Japanese Town far enough from neighbors so as to not disturb them with his stonecarving sounds.

- **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

The Otsubo Monument Works was in close proximity to both the Mō'ili'ili Quarry and the growing Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery. The quarry materials he obtained were fabricated into *haka* for deceased individuals and then transported and installed at the cemetery. Reused headstones previously in other cemeteries, concrete, and scrap lumber made up Otsubo's workspace.

- **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. It may be expressed in vernacular methods of construction.

The Otsubo Monument Works and the pavement structure are evidence of skill in adapting work space to accommodate the moving of heavy stones and equipment. Most impressively, his artistry, his carved stone monuments, were permanently located in other parts of O'ahu, such as the Bamboo Ridge Ojiso at Hālonā Point (photo shown below).



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It is not known if Otsubo built his wood-frame house himself or worked with other skilled carpenters. The Otsubo property building/house had all the characteristics of a plantation style house: 5-panel doors, double-hung windows, and *totan* (corrugated iron) roof. The entry way was at ground level and in Japanese tradition, stairs surmounted the ground by about three-to-four feet. There were no decorative elements as this was a workingman's dwelling. (Please see photos on p. 33 and pp. 46-48)

- **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.

At the Otsubo Monument Works the family both lived and worked together. This was the case with so many Japanese American families in Mō'ili'ili and in other Hawai'i communities so evident in the earlier years of the twentieth century.

- **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.... Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character.

Otsubo created stone monuments at the Otsubo Monument Works which are permanently located throughout O'ahu including at Bamboo Ridge, St Andrews Cathedral, and the University of Hawai'i. The two recovered Hawaiian stones, as well as other monuments are now at the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery.

Properties being considered under Criteria 1 through 5 must not only retain the essential physical features, Archeological properties are the exception to this; by nature, they may not require visible features to convey their significance.

This is interpreted to mean that Sentaro Otsubo, his property and work area produced significant monuments on O'ahu, and the recently discovered below-ground pavement structure and artifacts were the means to produce these monuments.

The *National Register Bulletin* 16 continues:

- **Site** - A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

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Examples: habitation sites, funerary sites, rock shelters, village sites, hunting and fishing sites, ceremonial sites, petroglyphs, rock carvings, gardens, grounds, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, sites of treaty signings, trails, areas of land, shipwrecks, cemeteries, designed landscapes, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and land areas having cultural significance.

The Otsubo Monument Works are present today throughout O'ahu.

- **Structure** - The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Examples: bridges, tunnels, gold dredges, firetowers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, corncribs, silos, roadways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, cairns, palisade fortifications, earthworks, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, and aircraft.

The Otsubo Monument Works pavement structure can also be included in this definition.

- **Object** - The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Examples: sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, statuary, and fountains.

The monument works were created on site at the Otsubo Monument Works, but reside to this day in their permanent locations on O'ahu.

- Category for Functions and Uses: Industry/Processing/Extraction--Subcategory: manufacturing facility
 - Examples: mill, factory, refinery, processing plant, pottery, kiln

Archeological nominations must also contain a brief description of the location and condition of previously excavated artifacts and collections made from the nominated property. This is a critical recognition of the importance of intact archeological collections to the scientific analyses and understanding of nationally significant archeological sites, both now and in the future.

Setting, including the placement or arrangement of buildings and other resources, such as in a commercial center or a residential neighborhood or detached or in a row...Open

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spaces such as parks, agricultural areas, wetlands, and forests, including vacant lots or ruins that were the site of activities important in prehistory or history. (NRB 16, p. 31)

National Register Evaluation Criteria: quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association:

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, in this nomination, Japanese immigration in Hawai'i and Mō'ili'ili and enterprising spirit; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Exception 3: A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or territory history especially in terms of immigration and success in business/industry.

Place: The relationship of people to place is central to evaluating particular properties for national [and Territory] significance since it is physical properties that are designated NHLs. Relationship to place permeates each of the topics and broad spheres of human activity.

The property can be associated with either a specific event marking an important moment in American history or with a pattern of events or a historic movement that made a significant contribution to the development of the United States [or Territory of Hawai'i]. --this site marks the event of Japanese immigration and release from the sugar plantations and movement to town centers and eventually to set up their own businesses. Such a site was the Otsubo Monument works, and such a man was Sentaro Otsubo.

A site of a building or structure no longer standing would qualify if the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's [or Territory's] history and the association is consequential.

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Area of Significance

Criterion A (History/Events)

The Otsubo Monument Works qualifies for listing under National Register Criterion A based upon its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, in particular early 20th century industrial and commercial settlement patterns in Mō'ili'ili.

This nomination Areas of Significance (Industry) presents a body of thematically, geographically, and temporally linked information of early economic development of Mō'ili'ili town during the Period of Significance (1923-1952). Sentaro Otsubo carved grave stones largely for the Issei and Nisei generations of Japanese Americans and also monuments for the Island of O'ahu. For foot safety Otsubo created a pavement made from de-sanctified headstones so he could move his heavy stones and equipment more easily. Two of the significant inadvertent finds located in this pavement were for two notable Hawaiian individuals and one stone for the first Japanese seaman to die in Hawai'i.

The National Park Service over-arching goals states: "The first is to state in chronological order in local and regional contexts. The second is to reconstruct past lifeways, including the ways that people made a living; the ways they used the landscape. The third is to achieve some understanding of how and why human societies have changed through time."

The Otsubo Monument Works was an important part of the Mō'ili'ili community during the Period of Significance from 1924 to 1952. This was the period of time from Sentaro Otsubo's purchase of the 944 Coolidge Street property, his actively working/manufacturing stone monuments on the site, and his death. It is significant at the local level under Criterion A (History/Events) under the theme of an Industry/ Manufacturing Facility as a processing workshop site that created permanent stone monuments to honor, primarily Issei (first generation) and Nisei (second generation) Japanese American ancestors.

Industry/Manufacturing Facility

The property does not have significant pre-1924 use or settlement. This is supported by soil analysis: limited poor agricultural soil. The evidence comes from the approximately 7 feet by 17 feet excavation pit—the smaller site within this property site. The analysis indicates that the property was not agriculturally significant, and likely had little or no human use prior to Otsubo's purchase.

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The below-grade excavated pavement structure within the Otsubo property was comprised of a contributing grid-like wall structure and largely made up of marble headstone objects/artifacts constructed sometime after 1924 by Otsubo. This construction was necessary to support his stone carving manufacturing business. The grid-like structure is a below-grade, poured-in-place, unfinished, load-bearing wall constructed by Otsubo to support his heavy workshop equipment and stones. This was to reinforce the karst (from the possibility of a cave-in/collapse). This structure appears to have been constructed by shoveling 6-8-inch trenches and then filling them with concrete.

This pavement structure was comprised of at least four de-sanctified headstones/objects/artifacts. Three of these four headstones will be addressed as contributing objects (the fourth stone is believed to be a blank). These are stones that date from the 1870-80s and that were arranged in place by Otsubo. Three of these exposed stones have meaningful historic contexts of their own. Each has historic characteristics of stone type, hand-carving method, pedestal-mounting, and language and ornamentation specific to their time and place.

Today, in 2021, the two excavated Hawaiian headstones have joined other stone monuments, many carved by Otsubo, in the nearby Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery.

Conclusion

The Otsubo Monument Works site is significant as it contains a pavement structure comprised of an object/artifact assemblage of 19th century headstones created by Sentaro Otsubo for his stone carving workshop in Mō'ili'ili. It has great potential to yield information on the history and culture of early 20th century industry in the town. Also, special to this property is the existence of historical documentary and photographic evidence of the Otsubo property. Together these factors make the remains of the Otsubo Monument Works site, pavement structure, and artifacts/objects significant at the local level for the Hawai'i and National Registers under Criteria A.

Historical Context Documentary Analysis

Data from the following section comes from the Bureau of Conveyances (including deed research), Census data, business directories, Land Commission Awards, and DAGS Land Survey Division Map Collection, and University of Hawai'i Hamilton Library Map Collection.

The Lay of the Land

1.

Mapping the Land

The Otsubo property lies on the "Coral Plains" in the 1884 Waikīkī map by Lyons and Wall. The property sits on an area of exposed karst (discontinuous solution caverns in ancient coral beds) with very little poor top soil at about 6-7 feet in elevation. Today (2017), the Mō'ili'ili karst is considered historic, but only scientists should venture inside the larger caverns. The exposed

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karst can still be seen in the immediate neighborhood. On the Otsubo property there was one small spring on the *mauka* portion of the property, and a hand-dug well on the 'Ewa side of the property (used for gardening and laundering).



1901 Portion of Kapa'akea Waikiki, O'ahu with Google map and red rectangle demarking the 944 Coolidge area. As seen in this map overlay and the next map with elevations the area was likely marshy or damp. Sentaro Otsubo built his residence on posts and piers, but he built the open-air workshop at ground level for ease of moving the extremely heavy carving stones, and to securely station his heavy equipment such as an anvil and forge, among other tools. Thus, to work on a hard, flat dry surface, Otsubo laid de-sanctified broken headstones (likely obtained from a scrap or junk dealer in town) face down, and covered them with a thin 1/4 inch surface of cement for ease of walking within his workshop. (Please see p. 155 in this document for the initial disposition of the headstones within the excavation.)

In 1923, property owner Henry Hausten undertook an alteration on his nearby/adjacent property originally owned by the Ai-McGuire family. Hausten bulldozed fill into the historical Loko Pa'akea to decrease his water- or marsh-land holdings and increase his solid-land holdings. (Chester Lao," Mānoa Valley: Fact and Fiction." p. 20-21).

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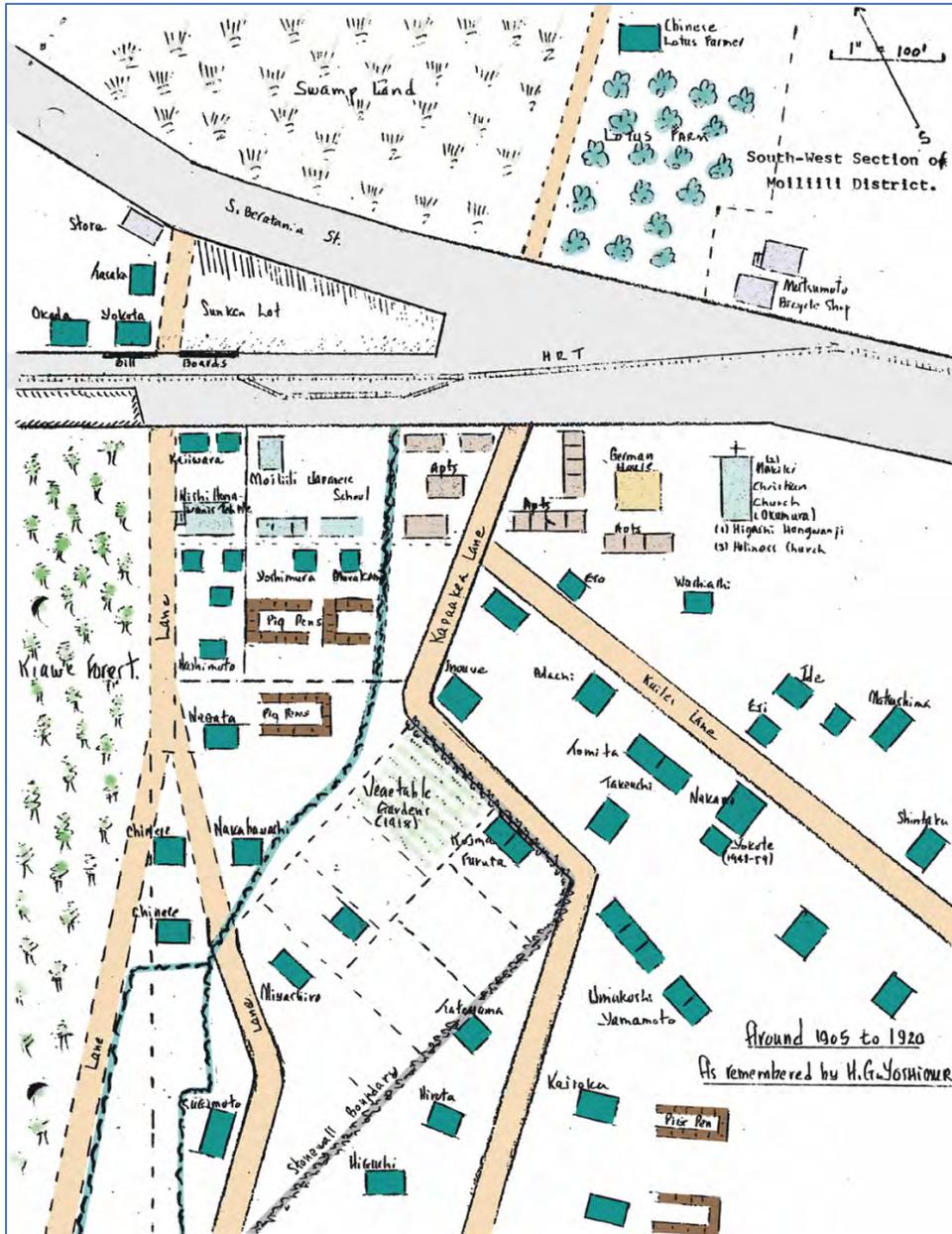
2017 Google map with red elevation overlays suggesting that the depression still remains of the former Loko Pa'akea after Henry Hausten bulldozed it, c. 1923.

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MAP: HARRY YOSHIMURA: FROM MŌ'ILI'ILI - THE LIFE OF A COMMUNITY

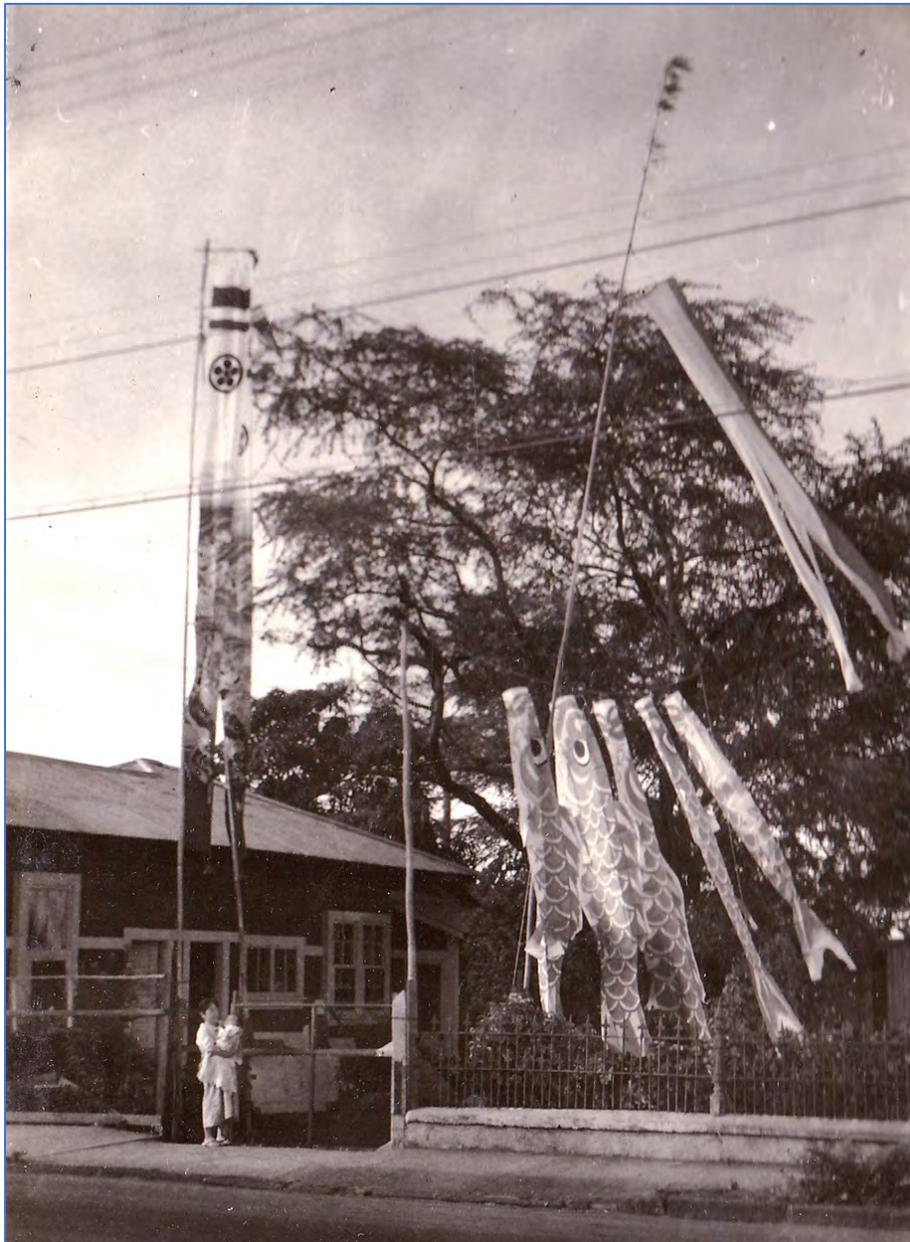
This 1905-1920 hand-drawn map by Harry Yoshimura shows an extensive kiawe forest in the area 'Ewa of the current Hausten Street. After Sentaro Otsubo bought the land he first had to clear many kiawe trees so he could build his residence and workshop. The Coolidge area with karst (*pa'akea*) at the ground level was not suitable for farming (though the Otsubo's tended a small vegetable garden), whereas the Diamond Head area adjacent to the Ala Nao Stream and Kap'akea area was continually flooded with *mauka* alluvium creating rich soil.

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Entrance to the Otsubo property in May 1940 showing Boys' Day kites. View from across King Street looking *makai* to the property shows huge kiawe trees, remnants of the kiawe forest. To the right can be seen the fence of the Kumalae/Dreier Manor property.

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2.
Site-Based Landscape Approach of Soil Strata

This approach was undertaken to establish that there was no prior human industry on the site. The headstones were found in Stratum 3. This stratum was in use from the mid-1920s to 1952. In 1963 the new upper-floor residence and lower-floor commercial space was built atop an encapsulating whole-property concrete slab. Stratum 3 is approximately 12 inches below the top of the concrete slab and is about 6-10 inches thick.

Regarding the excavation at 944 Coolidge the soil analysis assessment of Strata 3 is that the soil was very high in pH factors meaning that the bases of potassium, calcium, and magnesium would yield poor growing conditions. Agriculture prior to the twentieth century did not take place in this location, nor were there Hawaiian citizens living in this particular locale, leading to the conclusion that these inadvertent headstone finds had no connection with remains of anyone living on the land.

Soil Samples 1-4 (Please see ADDENDUM C for further analysis)



Soil strata in the excavation pit: 1—fill prior to forming the 1963 concrete cap; 2—coarser rubble fill prior to forming the concrete cap; 3—the pavement stratum; and 4—karst.

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The adjacent trench: 3ab strata, looking *mauka* toward the other artifacts.



Bagged soil samples ready for analysis.

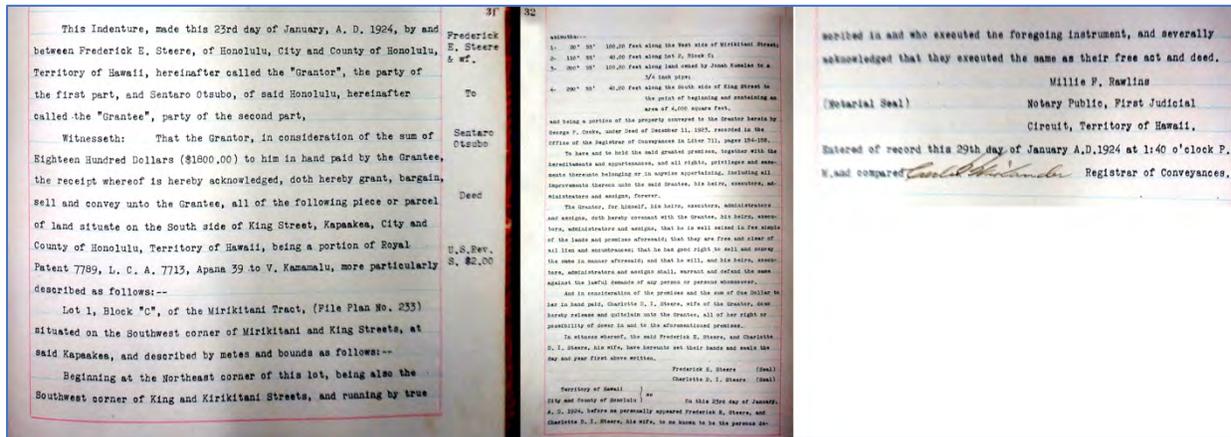
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Ltd. On Aug. 3, 1916 Cooke deeded the property to Jonah Kumalae. Subsequently, on Sep. 7, 1917, Kumalae received 14.325A of Apana 39 from Cooke.

On June 23, 1919, another Cooke, George P. Cooke, received a portion of Apana 39 from Kumalae and his wife. During the period from 1920 to 1923, Agreements were reached, money borrowed and on September 11, 1923 there was a partial release of the mortgage on the property between George P. Cooke and Bank of Hawai'i paying the way to sell this property. It was Lot No. 1, in Block "C" of the Mirikatani Tract (File plan no. Reg. map 233). On Dec. 11 1923, Frederick E. Steere, and his wife purchased the Lot No. 1 property from George P. Cooke.



This January 29, 1924 Deed gave Sentaro Otsubo possession of the property that would be his home and business for more than 25 years.

On Jan. 29, 1924, Sentaro Otsubo purchased property in Lot No.1 Block C of the Mirikitani Tract from Frederick E. Steere and wife:

Lot No. 1, Block "C", of the Mirikitani Tract, (File Plan No. 233) situated on the Southwest corner of Mirikitani and King Streets, at said Kapa'akea, and described by meter and bounds as follows:—

Beginning at the Northeast corner of this lot, being also the Southwest corner of King and Mirikitani Streets, and running by true azimuths:—

1. 20 deg 55' 100.00 feet along the West side of Mirikitani Street;
2. 110 deg 55' 40.00 feet along Lot 2, Block C;
3. 200 deg 55' 100.00 feet along land owned by Jonah Kumalae to a 3/4 in pipe;
4. 290 deg 55' 40.00 feet along the South side of King Street to the point of beginning and containing an area of 4,000 square feet.

On Oct. 1, 1941, Kenjiro and Yakue Natsuyama, husband and wife, acquired the property from Sentaro and wife Yone Otsubo, Yakue's parents.

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On March 31, 1954, the widening (*makai* side) of King Street caused the Natsuyamas to deed "688 sq. ft.—a Portion of Lot No. 1, Block C of McKinley Park Tract to the City and County of Honolulu.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made this 31st day of March, 1954, by and between KENJIRO NATSUYAMA and YAKUE NATSUYAMA, husband and wife, as joint tenants, of Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, hereinafter called the "Grantors," parties of the first part, THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, a municipal corporation of the Territory of Hawaii, whose business and post office address is Honolulu Hale, Honolulu aforesaid, hereinafter called the "Grantee," party of the second part, and YONE OTSUBO, widow, hereinafter called the "party of the third part,"

WITNESSETH:

That the Grantors, in consideration of the sum of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$2,545.00), being \$2,520.00 for land and \$25.00 for plants and shrubbery, to them paid by the Grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the Grantee, its successors and assigns:

PARCEL 2 - of SOUTH KING STREET WIDENING (Makai Side) Between Inuhouey and Coolidge Streets: Being a Portion of Lot 1, Block C, of the "McKinley Park Tract" (Pile Plan 253), and being also a portion of S. P. 4475 and 7789, L. C. A. 7713, Apana 39 to V. Kamamalu, situate at the present West corner of South King and Coolidge Streets, at Kapaeha, Waikiki, Honolulu aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the West corner of this parcel of land, and on the new Southwest side of South King Street; the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "PUNCHBOWL" being 7,024.35 feet South and 8,231.07 feet East, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South:

1. 200° 55' 15.00 feet along remainder of S. P. 4475 and 7789, L. C. A. 7713, Apana 39 to V. Kamamalu
2. 290° 55' 40.00 feet along the present Southwest side of South King Street
3. 20° 55' 35.00 feet along the present Northwest side of Coolidge Street

Thence along the new street line, on a curve to the left with a radius of 20.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being 155° 55' 28.20 feet

6. 110° 55' 20.00 feet along the new Southwest side of South King Street to the point of beginning and being portion of the premises conveyed to said Kenjiro Natsuyama and Yakue Natsuyama by said Kenjiro Natsuyama and Yone Otsubo by deed and lease September 9, 1941 and recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances at Honolulu aforesaid in Liber 1666 on Pages 497-499.

And the reversions, remainder, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all of the estate, right, title and interest of the Grantors both at law and in equity therein and thereto.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereon and therunto belonging or appertaining or held and enjoyed therewith, unto the said Grantee, its successors and assigns, forever.

And for the consideration aforesaid, the Grantors do hereby for themselves, their assigns and the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them, covenant and agree with the Grantee, its successors and assigns, that they are seized in fee simple of the above described premises; that same are free and clear of and free from all encumbrances; that they have good right to sell and convey the same unto the Grantee, and that they will, their assigns and the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them shall, WARRANT and DEFEND the same unto the Grantee, its successors and assigns, forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

And for the consideration aforesaid, YONE OTSUBO, party of the third part, does hereby consent to the within conveyance by the said Grantors and does hereby release, release and quitclaim unto the Grantee, its successors and assigns, forever,

-2-

all of her right, title and interest in and to the above described premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, KENJIRO NATSUYAMA, YAKUE NATSUYAMA and YONE OTSUBO have hereunto set their hands on the day and year first above written,

Kenjiro Natsuyama
Kenjiro Natsuyama

Yakue Natsuyama
Yakue Natsuyama

X
(See Above)
Yone Otsubo

TERRITORY OF HAWAII } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU } ss.

On this 31st day of March, 1954, before me personally appeared KENJIRO NATSUYAMA and YAKUE NATSUYAMA, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

James A. ...
Notary Public, First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
My commission expires April 30, 1957

TERRITORY OF HAWAII } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU } ss.

On this 31st day of March, 1954, before me personally appeared YONE OTSUBO, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that she executed the same as her free act and deed.

James A. ...
Notary Public, First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
My commission expires April 30, 1957

Record of Deeds MAR 31 1954 at 1:12 P.M. T.M.C.W. and completed. Book 2, Instrumental Register of Conveyances. No. 1666 Clerk

This March 31, 1954 Deed shows that Honolulu City and County received from Kenjiro and Yakue Natsuyama 15 ft. off the King Street end of the property as well as a large curved (20 ft. radius) segment at the Coolidge Street corner—688 sq. ft. of Lot No. 1 Block C McKinley Park Tract.

Otsubo Monument Works

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

Name of Property

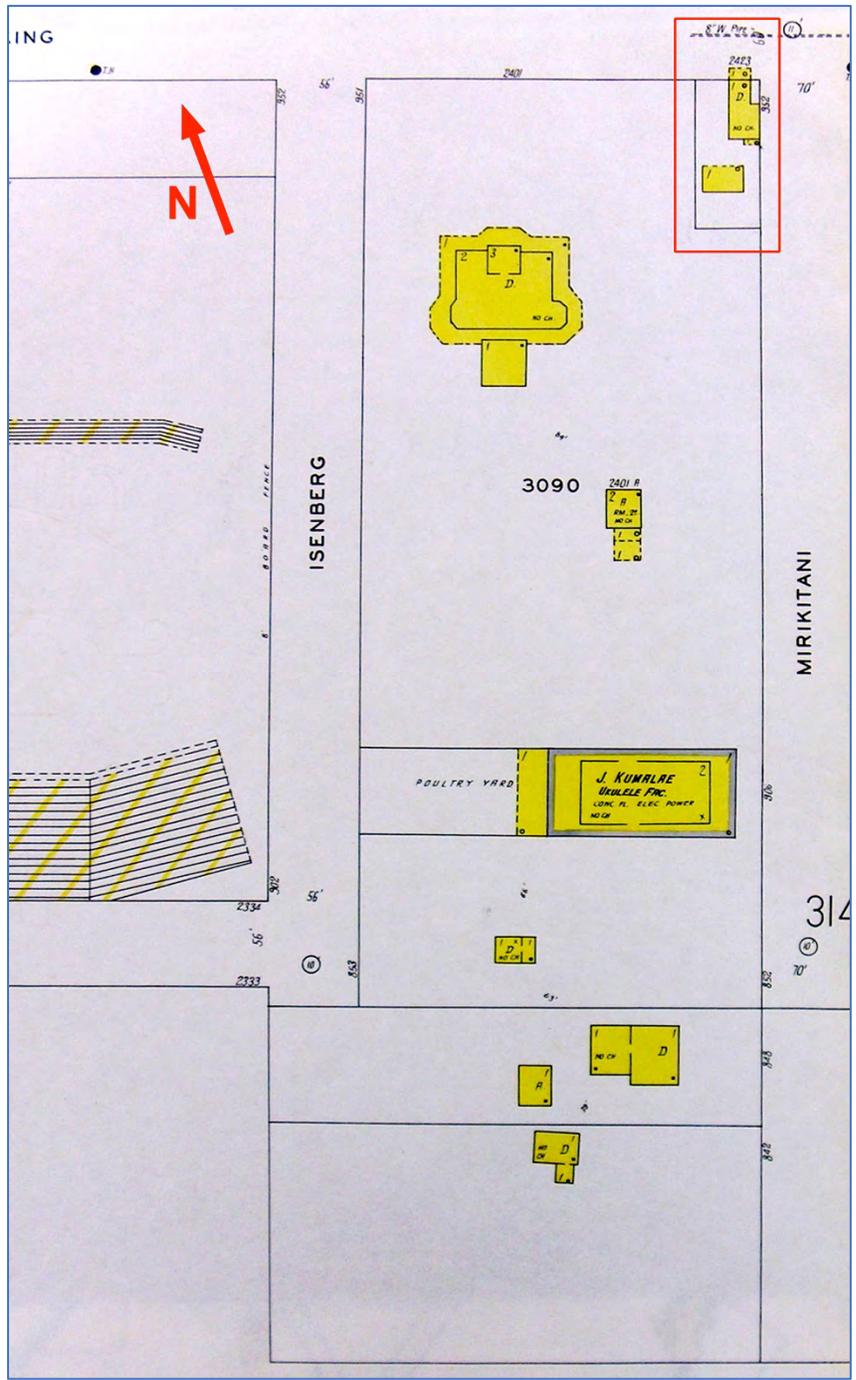
SOURCE:		TITLE: Kapaakea		DIV.	
BY:	DATE:	DEED, ETC.:	TMB NO.:		
JY	5/19/54	D E E D	6030'41	1941	270934
NO.	GRANTOR, ETC.	AREA OF PARCEL	GRANTEE, ETC.		
1.	D: Sentaro Otsubo & wf Yone Inst 45687 Bk 1666 p 497 Cons: \$1. love RS: 8/5/41 10/1/41 Des TMB#1970'54 (2709-Road) JY 5/19/54	4,000 sq	To: Sentaro Otsubo & wf Yone - L/I Kenjiro Natsuyama & wf Yakue J/T - Rdm		
2.	D: Kenjiro Natsuyama & wf Yakue To: City & County of Hon. 886 sq; dropped into road.(King St.) Inst 171933 Bk 2806 p 487 Cons: \$2545. RS: \$3.30 2/26/54 3/31/54 Des Note: Sentaro Otsubo died on 2/6/52;(Adv. 2/7/52). Yone Otsubo quitclaim.	3,314 sq	To: Yone Otsubo - L/I Kenjiro Natsuyama & wf Yakue J/T - Rdm		
3.	TMB 15812'70-71 LN/sy 1/25/71 R/S: Death of Yone Otsubo 12/5 ul. Info per Kenjiro Natsuyama to Real Property, Tax Office, 12/9/70. F/D: 2709-34; Owners	3,314 sq	Kenjiro Natsuyama & wf Yakue - J/T		
NOTE: LAST AREA & GRANTEE FINAL DATA AS SHOWN ON TAX MAPS.					

History Sheet/Field Book for Lot No. 1 Block C Mirikitani Tr FP recording up to the 1971 death of Yone Otsubo, and the full ownership passing to Kenjiro and Yakue Natsuyama.

In 1990, the Natsuyamas conveyed the property to the Kenjiro and Yakue Natsuyama Family Trust. (Please see Addendum B, Property Transfers Table, pp. 164-165)

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Name of Property

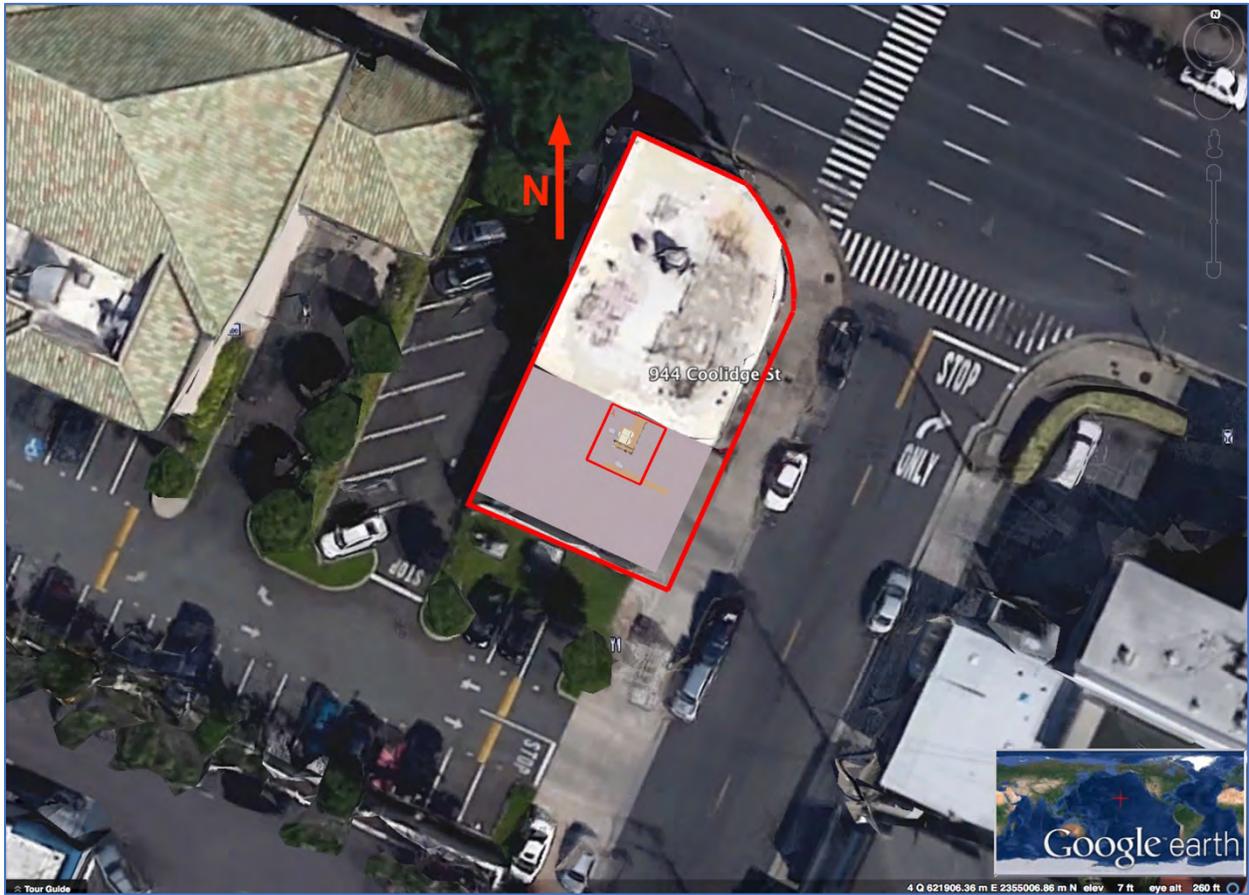
Honolulu, Hawai'i
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Post 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance map with a red rectangle demarking the Otsubo property.

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2017 Google earth satellite view with the Otsubo property outlined in red, the *makai* (southern) portion of the property was dedicated to the stone carving workshop area.
Legend:

	1963 concrete slab
	2017 trench and pit
	grid-like structure walls(s) supporting workshop pavement
	headstones

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The Stone Monument Business on the 944 Coolidge Property

Within a few blocks other enterprising, mostly Japanese owned and operated businesses included Moiliili Mochi and Candies, Kumishiro Grocery, Yokoyama Tofu Store, Takamura Dress Maker, Suehiro Watch Maker, Yamaguchi Feed Store, Hashizume Store, Yoshii Fish Store, Moiliili Store, Kuni Dry Goods, Moiliili Market, Omuro Blacksmith, Moiliili Garage/Nakamura Garage, Fukuya Okazuya (deli), Kumalae Ukulele factory, flower stores, and small farms. Otsubo Monument Works was across the street from Triangle Park, the locus—the foci—of the Mō'ili'ili Town with its Japanese American founding by Kihachi Kashiwabara.

As the Issei generation passed, stone carved monuments for the near by Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery were needed. And because of his skill at stonecarving he was asked to create a new Ojizo sculpture for Bamboo Ridge, the popular fishing spot protectorate. He also was asked to carve the nearby University of Hawai'i Founders Gate among others.

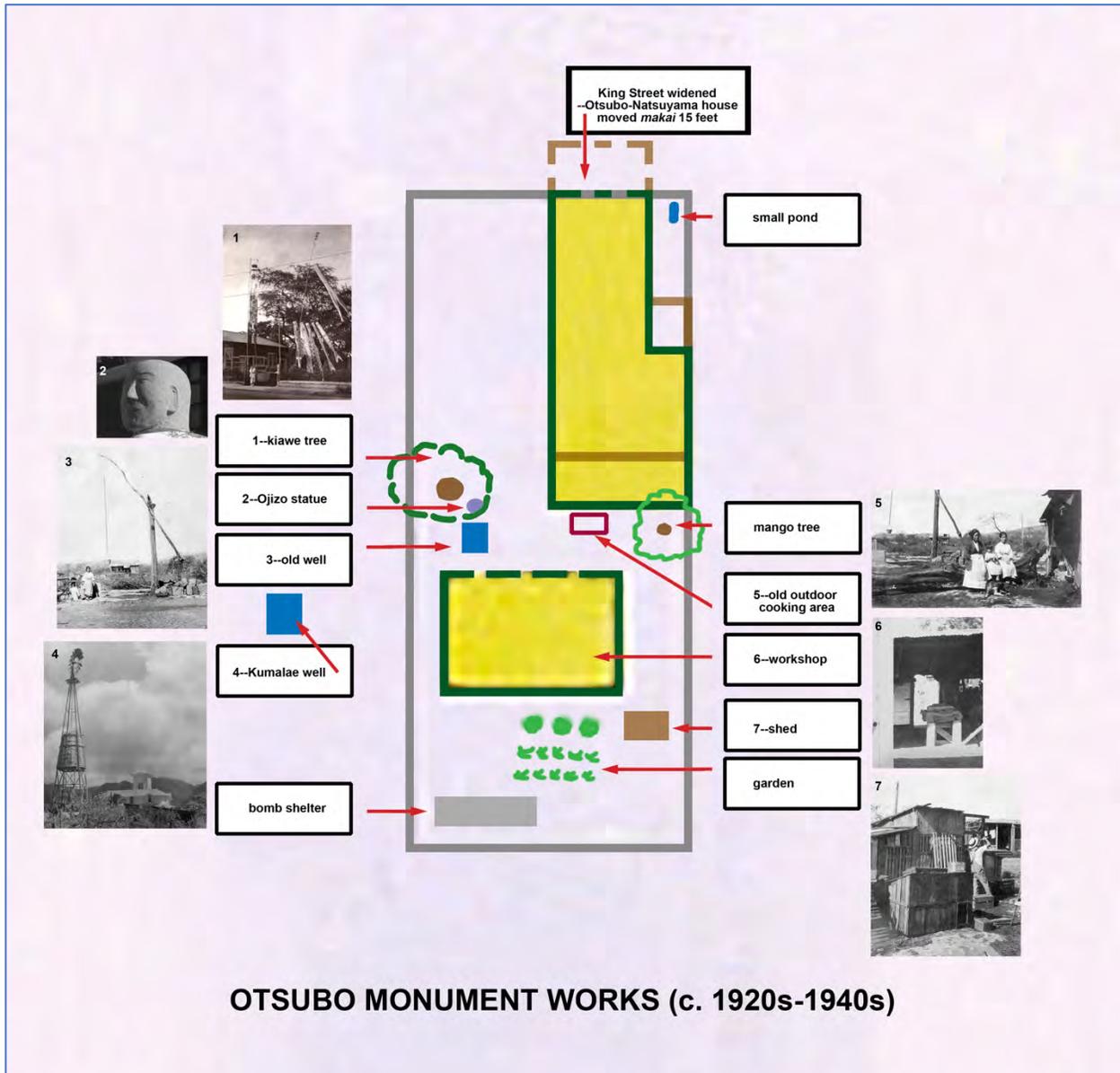
Otsubo selected native Mō'ili'ili Quarry blue stone and imported granite for his monuments. Otsubo employed two types of carvings: intaglio/etched into the surface and relief carving where exposed letters or details jut out from the main stone mass. Otsubo used both carving techniques on his own *haka* (grave) stone. (please see p. 112) His workshop area contained heavy equipment such as an anvil, hoist, scaffolding, forge (for tool manufacture), grinding wheel (for sharpening tools), and a sturdy work bench, and his tools consisted of flat chisels, gouges, v-shaped gouges, and mallets for stone carving, sanding and polishing tools (for refining and finishing the stone carved surfaces), forging tools, and carpenter tools.

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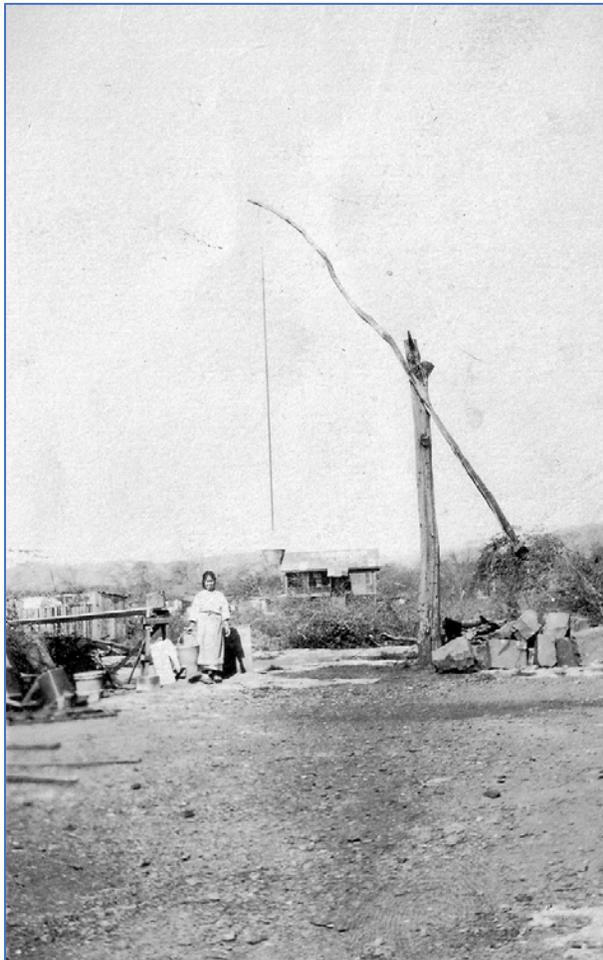
The *makai* backyard of the house was an open area for the stone carving workshop, but as can be seen from the following photos, it had an uneven karst and soil surface. Transporting, positioning, and carving the extremely heavy monument stones required a sure-footed surface. Hence, Sentaro Otsubo likely procured, or was given, broken headstones from junk or salvage dealers to create a smooth working surface. #2 is the Ojizo head that Otsubo carved as a replacement of the previously vandalized statue at Bamboo Ridge.

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OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

Yone Otsubo in the early 1920s carrying water from the family well. In the right of the photo are the stones to be carved by Sentaro Otsubo. The Otsubo Stone Monument Shop was located on the 'Ewa *makai* corner of King and Mirikitani (Coolidge) Streets. (See also p 128 of the *Mo'ili'ili* book). Yone is standing on *pa'akea* (the top surface of the white karst). The camera is facing 'Ewa with Punchbowl in the background.

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OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

Yone Otsubo, daughter Yakue, and friend in the 1920s. This photo shows the bucket for the well and stones for Otsubo's stone monuments in the background. Most of the kiawe trees on the property have been chopped down. Note the *pa'akea* visible on surface of yard in the foreground. The camera is facing 'Ewa. (See also p. 96 of *Mo'ili'ili* book).



OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

Harriet Natsuyama with her brother Eric, behind which is an armature scaffolding that Otsubo constructed to hold stones in an upright position while carving. The camera is facing Diamond Head.

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OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

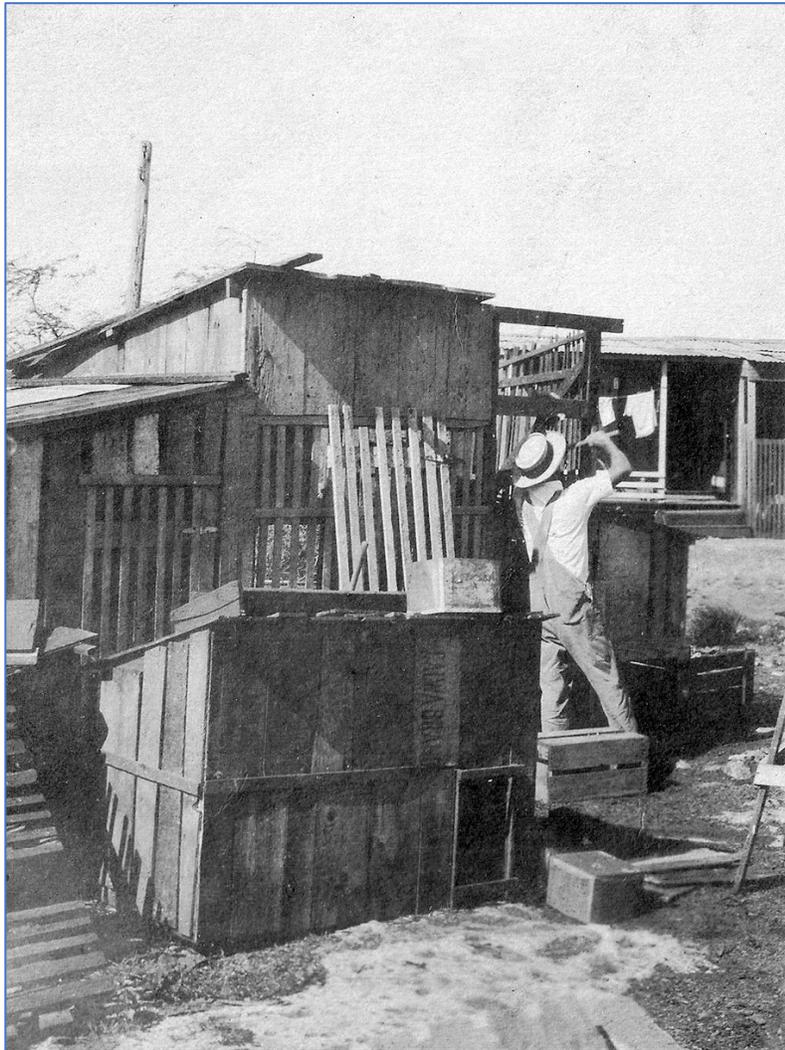
Otsubo's open air workshop. Note the massive block and timber support for the in-progress stone carving atop. The camera is facing *makai*.

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OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

Sentaro Otsubo building an additional *koya* (shed) for the storage of supplies for his work area. Note the *pa'akea* surface in the foreground. (ca. 1920s.) The camera is facing 'Ewa, slightly *mauka*.

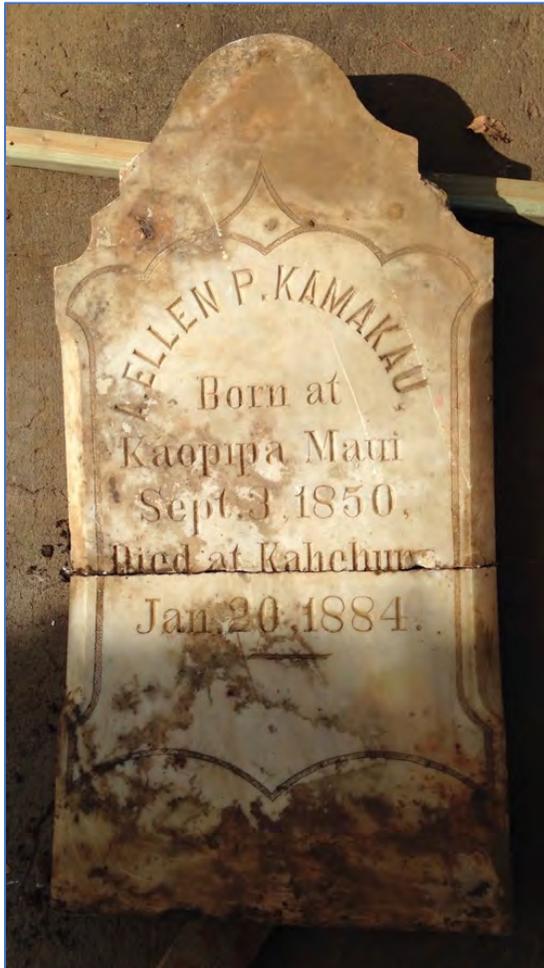
In the early days of his business, Otsubo transported stones by horse and wagon from the docks or from the nearby Mō'ili'ili Quarry less than a mile away. Like other residents of Mō'ili'ili, he went to the nearby lumberyards a few blocks away or down to the docks to get salvage wood and *totan* to build the informal stonecarving structures of the workshop and the shed.

The Hawaiian Artifacts/Objects—Embedded in the Otsubo Monument Works Pavement Structure

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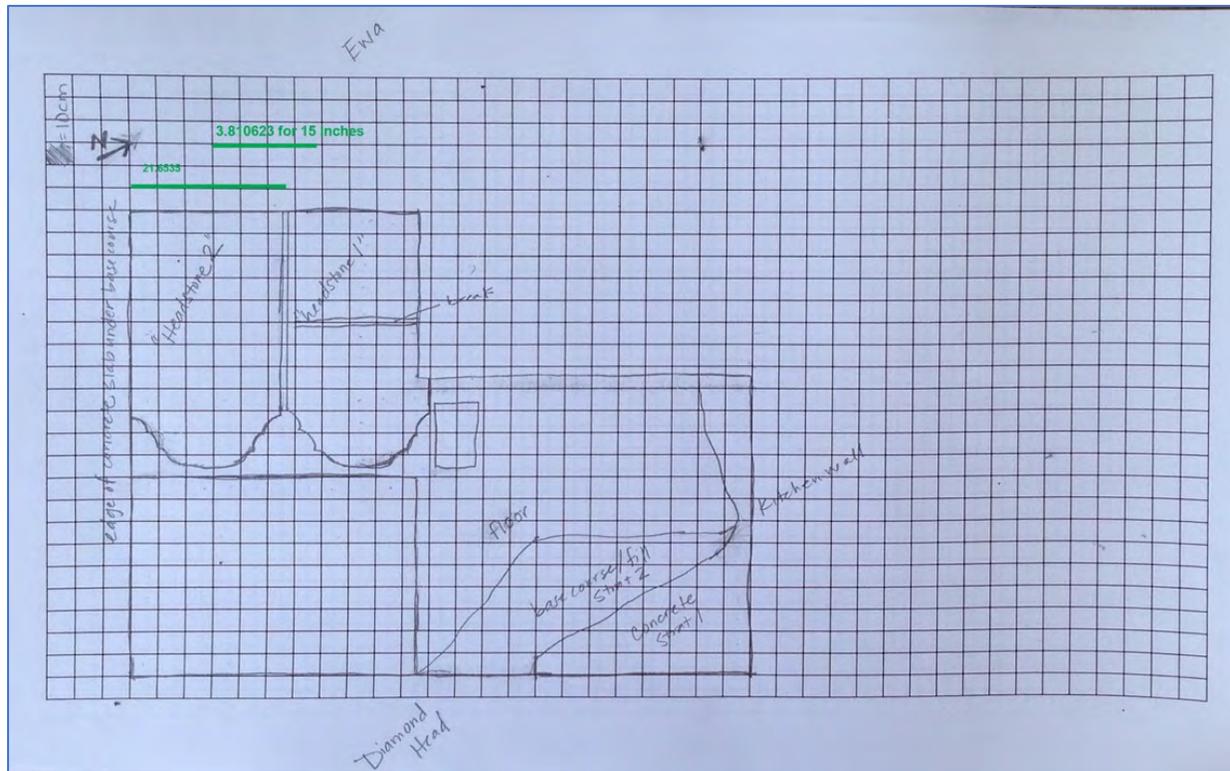
The A. Ellen P. Kamakau and N. Kepoikai Headstones



Left: A. Ellen P. Kamakau and; Right: N. Kepoikai Headstones as they were extricated from the ground.

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SKETCH: STEPHANIE HACKER

The March 2017 in-situ preliminary archeological sketch on the first day of the excavation: Headstone 1–Kamakau; Headstone 2–Keпоikai. (Headstones 3 and 4 were subsequently discovered.)

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The Matajuro Arakawa Japanese Stone



Above: top portion of Headstone 3 which fits with the Headstone 3; Below: Headstone 3 excavated, but not recovered (as removal might have compromised the concrete slab above). It was found 22 inches below grade in Stratum 3.

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The Blank Stone



Headstone 4 partially excavated and blank on both sides.

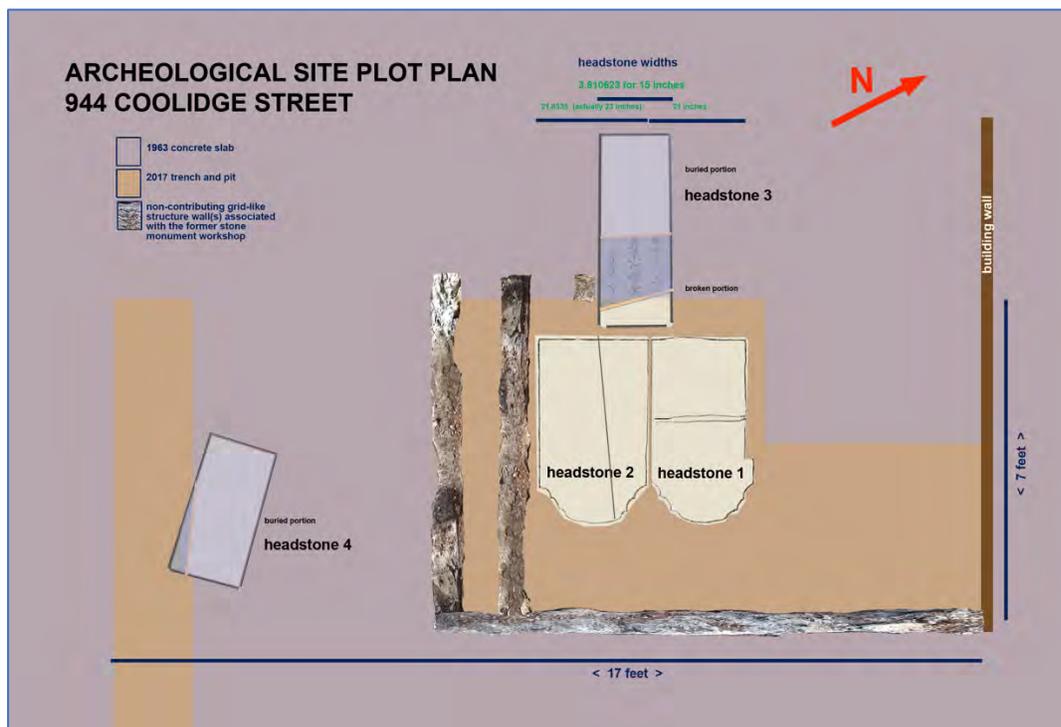


PHOTO SKETCH: LAURA RUBY

The October 2017 in-situ archeological sketch of the excavation: Headstone 1—A. Ellen P. Kamakau; Headstone 2—N. Kepoikai; Headstone 3—Matajuro Arakawa; Headstone 4—unknown.

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Some square-cut nails found in stratum 3. These findings in this stratum cannot be determined as they might have come from the fill stratum (#2 above) from Honolulu Harbor or the Ala Wai Canal. Other scraps of metal were also found.

Applicable Criteria for Research for Archeological Finds to be Applied to Criterion A–

“Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

(*National Park Service Bulletin 36*, 2000) This analysis was undertaken to further establish the Criterion A (Events/History) for the Otsubo Monument Works.

This nomination was facilitated by way of: the University of Hawai‘i course offering: ANTH 464 Hawaiian Archaeology (3) Archaeological perspective in Hawai‘i’s past, origins of Hawaiians, early settlement and culture change, settlement patterns and material culture, historic sites preservation, 2013; Enabling Geospatial Scholarship in the Humanities Symposium University of Virginia (one of 50 nationwide fellows), 2010; and *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*, 36. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2000, by Barbara Little, Erika Martin Seibert, Jan Townsend, John H. Sprinkle, Jr., John Knoerl.

This nomination document format follows the format of the "French Frigate Shoals Two Brothers " nomination by Kelly Keogh, PhD, Maritime Heritage Coordinator, Cathy Green, Maritime Archaeologist, Jason Raupp, PhD, Maritime Archaeologist.

Of the many research methodologies available for research, the most conducive to producing results were:

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- 1. Rectifying contemporary map overlays
- 2. Site-based Landscape Approach of soil strata (informal coring samples) and soil analysis
- 3. Documentary analysis from the Bureau of Conveyances (including deed research), Census data, business directories, Land Commission Awards, and DAGS Land Survey Division Map Collection and University of Hawai'i Hamilton Library Map Collection
- 4. Phenomenological Approach of Visual and Tactile descriptions of the four artifacts/headstones and a Comparative Visual Taxonomical Analysis of Form (size, surface features, and pedestal mounting) with other extant headstones of the same time period
- 5. Manufacturing techniques used on the artifacts and labor involved

Other methodologies which might have produced lesser results for this document were not considered, including Linguistic analysis, Lithic analysis, Radio carbon dating, Coral dating, Cyrax laser scanner (3-D analysis and modeling), and Patina age dating.

The Lay of the Land—the Physical Environment of the Site

Mapping the Land

The Otsubo property lies on the “Coral Plains” in the 1884 Waikīkī map by Lyons and Wall. The property sits on an area of exposed karst (discontinuous solution caverns in ancient coral beds) with very little poor top soil at about 6-7 feet in elevation. Today (2017), the Mō‘ili‘ili karst is considered historic, but only scientists should venture inside the larger caverns. The exposed karst can still be seen in the immediate neighborhood. On the Otsubo property there was one small spring on the *mauka* portion of the property, and a hand-dug well on the ‘Ewa side of the property (used for gardening and laundering).

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1901 Portion of Kapa'akea Waikiki, O'ahu with Google map and red rectangle demarking the 944 Coolidge area. As seen in this map overlay and the next map with elevations the area was likely marshy or damp. Sentaro Otsubo built his residence on posts and piers, but he built the open-air workshop at ground level for ease of moving the extremely heavy carving stones, and to securely station his heavy equipment such as an anvil and forge, among other tools. Thus, to work on a hard, flat dry surface, Otsubo laid de-sanctified broken headstones (likely obtained from a scrap or junk dealer in town) face down, and covered them with a thin 1/4 inch surface of cement for ease of walking within his workshop. (Please see pp. 59 and 61 in this document for the initial disposition of the headstones within the excavation.)

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In 1923, property owner Henry Hausten undertook an alteration on his nearby/adjacent property originally owned by the Ai-McGuire family. Hausten bulldozed fill into the historical Loko Pa'akea to decrease his water- or marsh-land holdings and increase his solid-land holdings. (Chester Lao, "Mānoa Valley: Fact and Fiction." p. 20-21).



2017 Google map with red elevation overlays suggesting that the depression still remains of the former Loko Pa'akea after Henry Hausten bulldozed it, c. 1923.

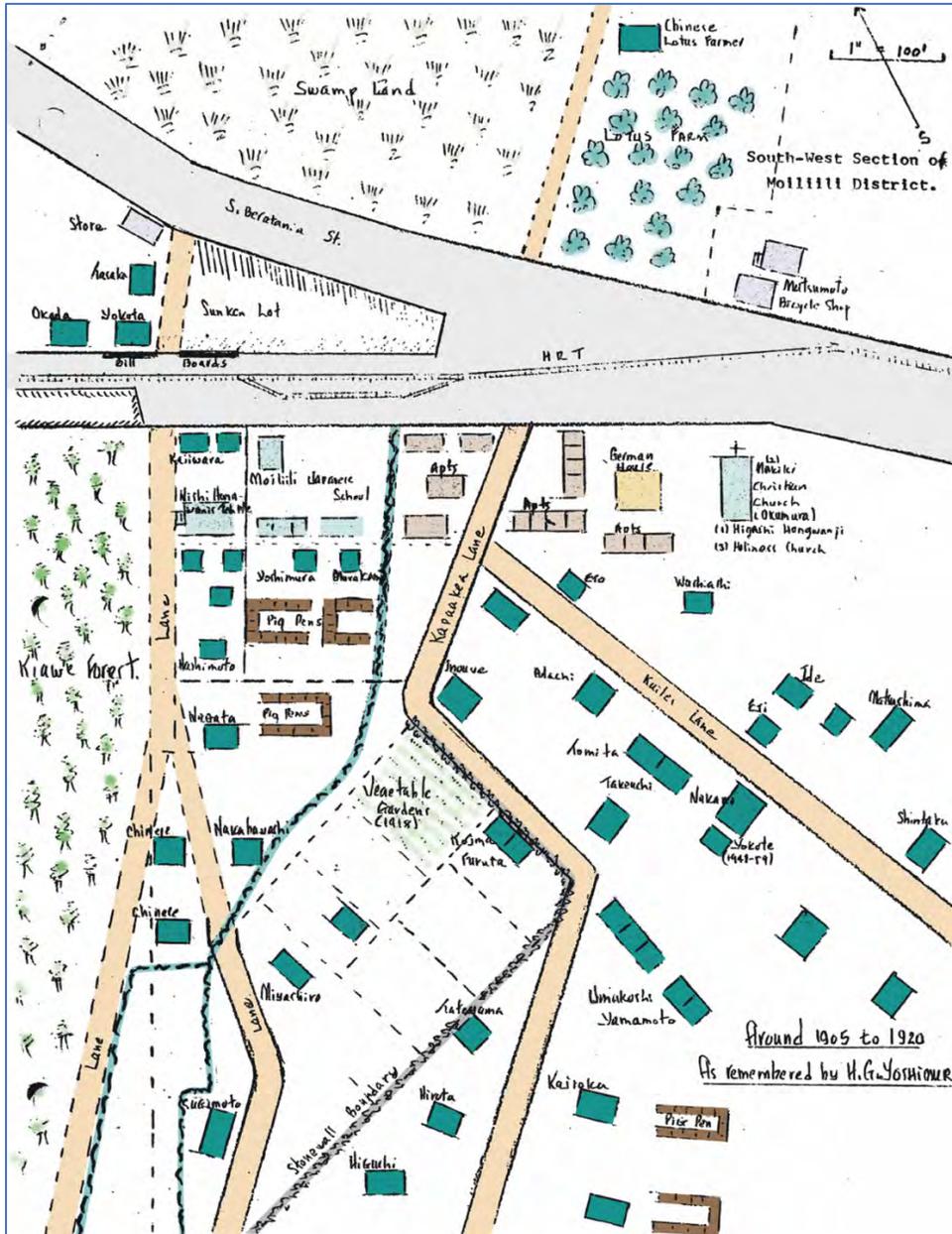
This data set suggests that this Mō'ili'ili area was low in elevation. Today, the karst can be seen at various points in this area.

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MAP: HARRY YOSHIMURA: FROM MŌ'ILI'ILI - THE LIFE OF A COMMUNITY

This 1905-1920 hand-drawn map by Harry Yoshimura shows an extensive kiawe forest in the area 'Ewa of the current Hausten Street. After Sentaro Otsubo bought the land he first had to clear many kiawe trees so he could build his residence and workshop. The Coolidge area with karst (*pa'akea*) at the ground level was not suitable for farming (though the Otsubo's tended a small vegetable garden), whereas the Diamond Head area adjacent to the Ala Nao Stream and Kap'akea area was continually flooded with *mauka* alluvium creating rich soil. the low-lying elevation data and the predominance of kiawe indicate poor agricultural returns.

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OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

Entrance to the Otsubo property in May 1940 showing Boys' Day kites. View from across King Street looking *makai* to the property shows huge kiawe trees, remnants of the kiawe forest. To the right can be seen the fence of the Kumalae/Dreier Manor property.

The p. 32 Yoshimura map shows Kiawe forest on the property that was to become the Otsubo's.

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Site-Based Landscape Approach by Soil Strata Analysis



Google Earth map of observed trenching and types of soil strata seen in Mō'ili'ili.

4.

Phenomenological Approach in Mō'ili'ili at Trenching Sites

This section is a comparison of seven observed trenched sites corroborating the soil analysis of the specific 1. Otsubo Monument Works site. (All strata were dry when under observation.)

1 Otsubo Monument Works

Top strata mix of fill and karst (8 and 6-7 on the value scale) poor soil conditions for agricultural production—likely never in agricultural use during pre- or post-contact eras.

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2 King Street and University Avenue

Top strata mix of fill might have been mixed-rubble brought to fill the large sink hole collapse in 1952.

3 Nāko'oko'o and Ka'aha Streets

Medium brown alluvium (5 on the value scale)—homogenous without fill mixture --modest agriculture productivity likely. Cotton among other plant materials was grown here (photographic evidence).

4 Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery

Medium brown alluvium (5 on the value scale)—, *'ili'ili*, and huge boulders. Considered *kula* and dry—in the early 20th century there was modest rose garden agricultural productivity.

5 Kaimukī High School

Top soil *lo'i* and rice pondfields at least 4 feet deep, agricultural production good because of nutrient-enriching overflows of the Mānoa and Pāhoa Streams. Dark brown alluvium (2 on the value scale) (photographic evidence).

6 Hihīwai and Kamoku Streets

Top soil *lo'i* and rice pondfields at least 5 feet deep, agricultural production good because of nutrient-enriching overflows of the *makai-mauka* major *auwai* channels. Dark brown alluvium (2 on the value scale) (photographic evidence)

This data set of trench samples show the poor agricultural conditions for the Otsubo property compared to other locales in Mō'ili'ili.

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Soil Samples 1-4 from the Otsubo Trenching (Please see Addendum C for further analysis)



Soil strata in the excavation pit: 1—fill prior to forming the 1963 concrete cap; 2—coarser rubble fill prior to forming the concrete cap; 3—the pavement stratum; and 4—karst.

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The adjacent trench: 3ab strata, looking *mauka* toward the other artifacts.



Bagged soil samples ready for analysis.

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shop. From the evidence cited in D. 1. And D. 2., there was no prior agricultural activity on the Otsubo property. Otsubo cut down kiawe trees and endeavored to make the ground surface as smooth and continuous as possible to facilitate his stone carving manufacturing.

4-5.

Phenomenological Approach of Visual and Tactile descriptions of the four artifacts/headstones and a Comparative Visual Taxonomical Analysis of Form (size, surface features, and pedestal mounting) with other extant headstones of the same time period and manufacturing techniques used on the artifacts and labor involved.

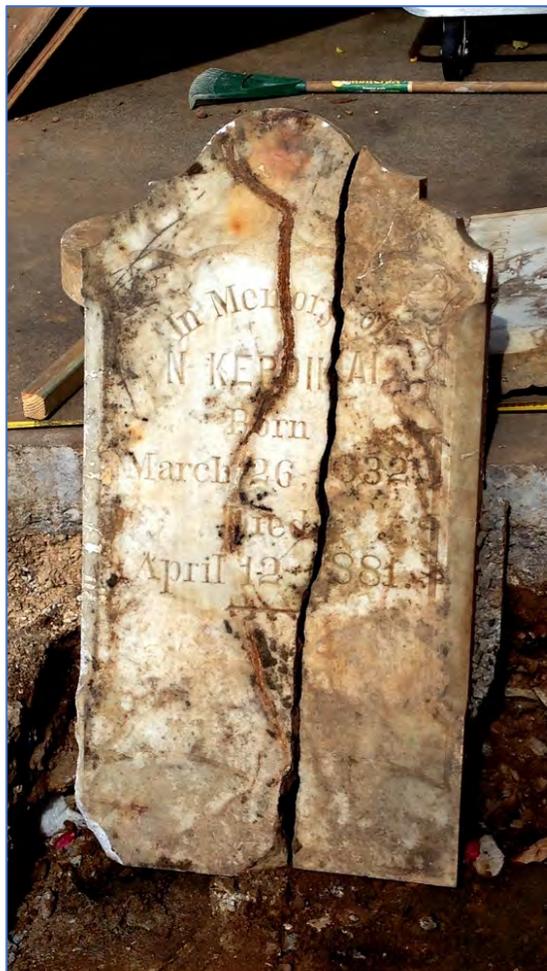
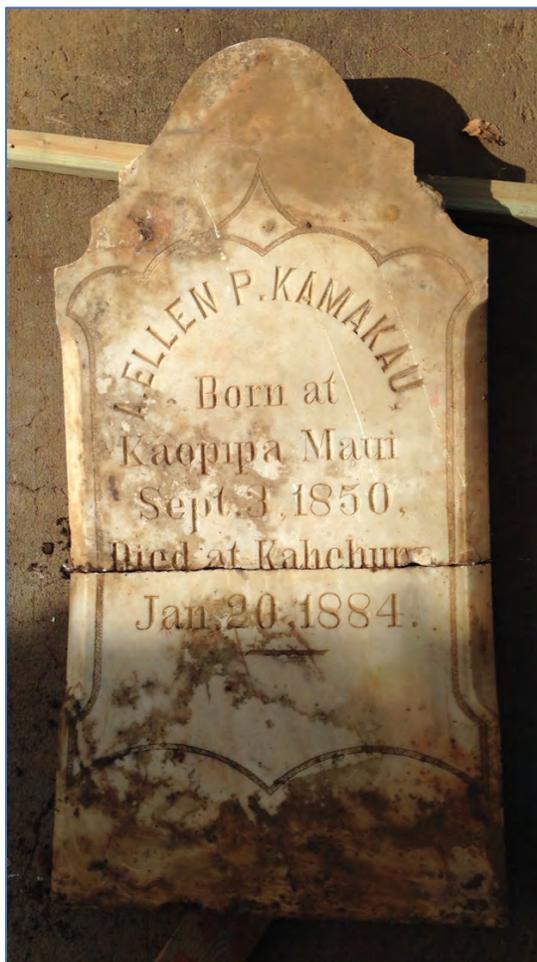
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Evidence for Identification of the Four Artifacts Found at the Otsubo Monument Works.

The Hawaiian A. Ellen P. Kamakau and N. Kepoikai Headstones:

**Objects within the Otsubo Monument Works Site and
Study of O'ahu Cemeteries in Existence in the 1880s (Photographs by Laura Ruby and
Harriet Natsuyama)**



Left: A. Ellen. P. Kamakau; Right: N. Kepoikai

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Historical Research Questions Regarding the Damaged Headstones Removed from Cemeteries and Then Located at 944 Coolidge Street

Hypothesis: Low land marshy next to Loko Pa'akea. Otsubo wished a flat working surface for Otsubo's heavy forge and anvil and carving workshop, and these headstones provided secure footing.

Hypothesis: Otsubo Monument Works business ordered stones from Japan and the mainland United States, as well as local basaltic blue stones; and it is likely that damaged stones previously located in Honolulu cemeteries were purchased or acquired at a minimum cost from salvage or junk dealers in Honolulu. These stones were for adaptive reuse in a pavement structure.

Hypothesis: Otsubo "reused (buried) these stones through cultural practices" and they represent "human adaptations."

Hypothesis: Historically adaptive reuse of headstones can be seen at Ma'ema'e Cemetery, Honolulu and in a Google image.

Hypothesis: Otsubo covered the headstones with a thin (approximately .25") admixture of cement and sand for greater foot stability in and around his stone carving workshop.

Hypothesis: The Kamakau and Kepoikai markers come from the Roman Catholic Cemetery on King Street.

Hypothesis: In the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Ellen P. Kamakau and N. Kepoikai stones were possibly damaged due to high wind or ground slippage; small insignificant pins failed to hold the heavy stones upright; and they fell over and broke (or perhaps they were internally fractured).

Hypothesis: The Kamakau and Kepoikai stones are so similar as to have been carved at the same time, by the same hand and then presumably placed in the same location. They died three years apart.

Hypothesis: The Matajuro Arakawa monument came from the Makiki Cemetery where there is a large number of Japanese markers.

Hypothesis: Possibly Otsubo was commissioned to recreate the damaged Arakawa monument, though the stone thickness and roughness of carving is unlike Otsubo's carvings. The new replacement stone is relocated at the Makiki Cemetery. (Harriet Natsuyama, Interview, 2017)

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[Note: the headstones were mounted in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. They were there for some years until a fierce storm or vandals pushed the very heavy stones over. The pins for both were very small and short, insufficient to hold the large stones with security. Both stones showed wear and fatigue where the pins met the stones. These were not discarded stones resulting from poor practice or errors in information. (In a personal account, I saw many headstones from unknown cemeteries dropped of at the University of Hawai'i Department of Art and Art History, and left for budding sculptors to carve new shapes and scuptures.)]

Types of Stone:

Marble headstones were investigated (as all four stones found in the 944 Coolidge Street excavation were marble (a stone type that Otsubo did not caarve).

Marble characteristics:

Metamorphic rock created under earth's heat or pressure (calcium carbonate, CaCO₃). Marble is about #3 on the hardness scale. Native bluestone (basalt) is #7 on the hardness scale, and imported granite (silica, SiO₂) is also #7. These #7 headstones found in many O'ahu cemeteries are much more durable/harder than marble and do withstand weathering and breakage.

Size:

Conclusion is that the two Hawaiian headstones are slightly larger than other marble stones in the cemeteries explored. The stones might have been carved at a mainland stone carving workshop so the ornamentation is different from other headstones.

Ellen's stone

40 inches tall
base is 21"wide
3 inches thick;
tymanum 12 inches high

Kepoikai's stone

41 inches tall
base is 23" wide
3 inches thick
tymanum 8 inches high

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Name of Property

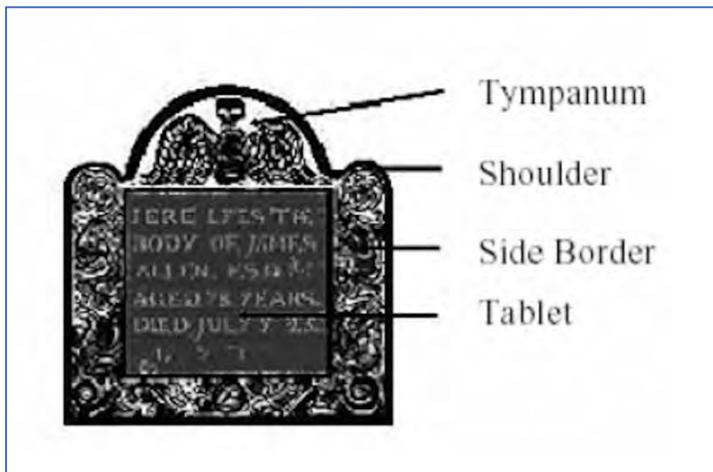
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Verso sides of the two Hawaiian headstones. Cement was troweled on to these surfaces for safe walking and working.

Headstone Surface Characteristics–Headstone Ornamentation:



Stone characteristic definitions from: *Early American Gravestones Introduction to the Farber Gravestone Collection* by Jessie Lie Farber
Copyright 2003 American Antiquarian Society.

Types of engraving–(incising into the stone) and relief carving (projecting detail created by removing the area around the detail)

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Lettering

Many nineteenth century stones are carved in:
Copperplate Engraving,
Caslon or Caslon-like type face,
Block lettering, or
Kanji

Borders

These are many and varied.

Tympanum and Side Border Sculptural Carving—these may depict special imagery that the deceased favored in life or sculptural low-relief of floral, architectural details, or religious nature.

The Text

In the 19th century Hawaiians knew exact places and names for everything on the land. The Land Commission Awards state specific land features; and many of the headstones found in our cemetery investigations have specific birth places and death places. Thus Ellen's stone says she was born at Kaopipa, a small portion (perhaps a *mo'o 'aina*) of Kipahulu. She died in Kahehuna, a now mostly-forgotten name for a Honolulu Lower Punchbowl neighborhood.



Engraved beveled lettering in Caslon or Caslon-like type face

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Finely-detailed filigree border found on both stones is one of the points of similarity shared by both stones. The engraved lettering style is another point of comonality, and the shape of the tympanum another.



Kanji carving on the Matajuro Arakawa stone is a fine example of brushlike strokes designed so that the shadows create the characters. (No paint is needed to make the characters stand out.)

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The size of the inadvertant-find headstone is thicker and the kanji more brushlike than the newer stone at Makiki Cemetery. Perhaps the new replacement was created to have consistency of marble types and kanji (or perhaps the original had been broken ca. 1927 when Japanese memorial enclosure was created).

Pedestals and Types of Mounting to Pedestals in the Original Disposition of the Hawaiian Artifacts/Objects:

Some gravestones in cemeteries are inserted directly into the ground, but over time these stones will lean or fall over. Pedestals are either one or two stones high. They have larger girths than the headstones they support. They often have chamfered edges.

The headstones are affixed to the pedestal stones by one of two methods. Pin method—holes are drilled out at the base of the headstone and matching holes drilled into the pedestal. On average pins are about four inches long. Both of the Hawaiian headstones were originally installed by this method. The headstone is either set in place without mortar or mortared.

The other method is the slotted pedestal mount and the pedestal stones are usually made of concrete. A deep opening is formed in the concrete. The slotted pedestal is often attached to a second pedestal stone. The headstone is set into the slot and mortared.

The pedestals extant in the curbed enclosure at the Roman Catholic Cemetery were most likely erected for the Kamakau and Kepoikai headstones. There are no pin holes or wear marks showing in these remaining pedestal stones. Additional, now missing, pedestal stones would have used the pin attachments and fit the mortar imprints of the these extant stones. (Using the Slotted pedesal mount, other headstones might have been placed in slots with pins fitting these smaller concrete pedestal rectangles.

In the pinned-type of mounting, iron pins often rust and expand/spall breaking the marble stone. The Kamakau stone pins were too shallow/short to support the heavy stone, and hence, broke the stone and caused it to fall. In the case of the Kepoikai stone, the pins rusted out and the iron pins broke causing the stone to topple. (The slotted pedestal-type for other stones is sturdy, but those broken headstones are often a result of structural flaws in the marble.)

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This 29.5” pedestal and 24.75” wide mortar imprint is next to the Julia M.Kamakau stone in the Roman Catholic Cemetery curbed enclosure. It is likely the place for 21”-wide A. Ellen P. Kamakau’s headstone. A missing top pedestal with holes for pins would have joined this pedestal to Ellen’s heavy white marble headstone.

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This extant pedestal within the curbed compound is 29.5" and has a 24" mortar imprint (27" chamfer to chamfer) is the likely place for the 23"-wide N. Kepoikai headstone. A now-missing top pedestal with holes for pins would have joined this pedestal to Kepoikai's heavy white marble headstone.

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A. Ellen P. Kamakau and N. Kepoikai's heavy marble stones found at 944 Coolidge Street. Cement plastering is a later addition to the reverse sides of the stones by stonemason Sentaro Otsubo. Left: Ellen's short pins were not sufficient to hold the weight of the heavy stone and the marble headstone toppled and broke. Right: Kepoikai's pins rusted out also causing the stone to topple. (The breaks in the middle of the stones look fairly clean and not weathered, so it's possible that the excavator shovel broke them.)

A SHPD staff member commented that the headstones were used from "discard piles." However, these stones were repurposed/re-used headstones created in a pavement by Otsubo. Previously, the stones clearly served their intended purposes as grave markers as the wear shows. They suffered breakage and were eventually removed from their original location. They were not from "discarded piles." (pp. 68-70)

Examples of Weathered and Broken Marble Headstones

These marble stone examples date from the same 1880s-era as the two 944 Coolidge Street headstones.



Left: A weathered foliated/banded marble stone found at Kawaiaha'o Cemetery; Right: a weathered stone also found at Kawaiaha'o Cemetery.

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Left: a weathered stone at O'ahu Cemetery; Right: a weathered broken and repaired stone at O'ahu Cemetery.



Left and right: Kawaiaha'o flawed stones that cracked as a result of weathering and moisture seeping into those flaws. These stones have slotted pedestals.

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A Makiki Cemetery slotted pedestal formerly holding a very thin marble headstone (The broken pieces of the headstone are to the right in the grass below.)

Reasons for breakage are flaws within the marble stones and/or weathering.

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Cemetery Sites to assess the original location of Kamakau and Kepoikai headstones

O'ahu Cemetery—The Gravesite of Samuel Manaiākalani Kamakau (historian) and his wife Sarah Hainakolo Kamakau.

Samuel Manaiākalani Kamakau (1815-1876) and wife, Sarah Hainakolo (1824-1905) share a single bluestone marker having an unusual front and back inscription for husband and wife. This blue stone marker and pedestal originate in Hawai'i and it is likely that this relief block lettering style was carved by a stone carver on O'ahu. (In some documents the stone is incorrectly located at Mae'mae Cemetery.)



Front and verso of the single bluestone marker for Samuel Manaiākalani Kamakau (1815-1876) and wife, Sarah Hainakolo Kamakau (1824-1905).

The bluestone is a local native stone—Sarah would have selected it. Also she chose Oahu Cemetery as their resting place. Perhaps Samuel and Sarah chose this unique stone relief inscription together—and chose the non-sectarian Oahu Cemetery for burial in 1876.

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The Roman Catholic King Street Cemetery–The Kamakau Curbed-Enclosure Gravesite



164" \leftrightarrow width;

^

|
|
|

v 296" length

Within the curbing: Front: From left to right: a concrete cross (no notation); tree stump; Julia Kamakau's headstone; and rectangular pedestal with white mortar imprint, likely for the A. Ellen P. Kamakau stone; Rear: a square pedestal; and rectangular pedestal with gray imprint, likely for the N. Keпоikai stone.

By measurements and assessments of the headstones and historical documents it is likely that the original location of the two Hawaiian headstones were originally in this curbed compound.

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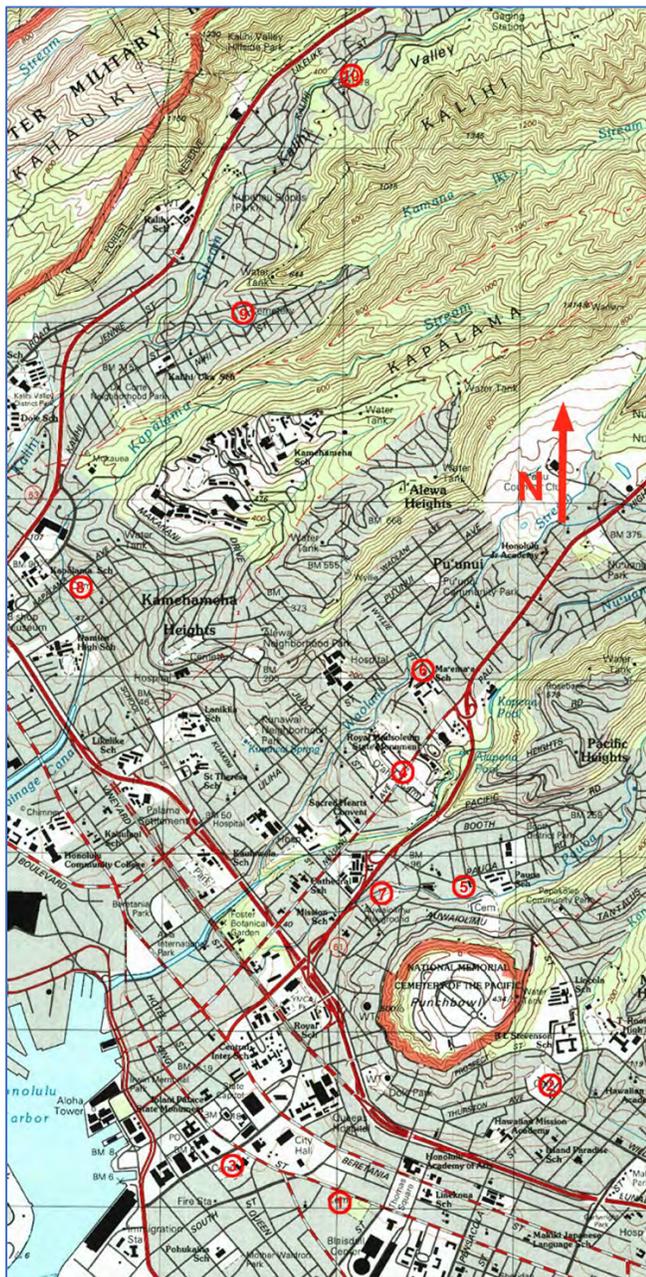


The Julia M. Kamakau (1887-1897) headstone is native bluestone. The scrolled border on her headstone suggests that she might have been a young scholar. Her burial site is within the curbed enclosure.

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Possible Other Cemeteries, Grave Sites, and Grave Markers in Honolulu



- 1--Roman Catholic Cemetery (839 S. King Street)
- 2--Makiki Cemetery (1630 Pensacola Street)
- 3--Kawaiaha'o Church Cemetery (Punchbowl and S. King Streets)
- 4--O'ahu Cemetery (2162 Nuuanu Avenue)
- 5--Uluhaimalama Cemetery (355/352 Auwaiolimu Street)
- 6--Ma'ema'e Cemetery (originally a Kamakapili Church *apana* chapel and cemetery) (401 Wylie Street)
- 7--Kaumakapili Church o Pauoa or Auwaiolimu-Pauoa Chapel (originally a Kamakapili Church *apana* chapel and cemetery) (2171 Pauoa Road)
- 8--Pu'e'a Cemetery (1440 N. School Street and Kapalama Avenue)
- 9--Kauilani Portuguese Cemetery in Kalihi (1617-1699 Violet Street and *makai* corner of Kamaikai Street)
- 10--Our Lady of the Mount Catholic Cemetery (originally a Portuguese church and cemetery grounds) (1614 Monte Street *mauka* on Kalihi Street)

This USGS map shows the locations of Honolulu cemeteries researched.

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Marble Headstones from the 1880s Found in Honolulu Cemeteries

The Roman Catholic King Street Cemetery



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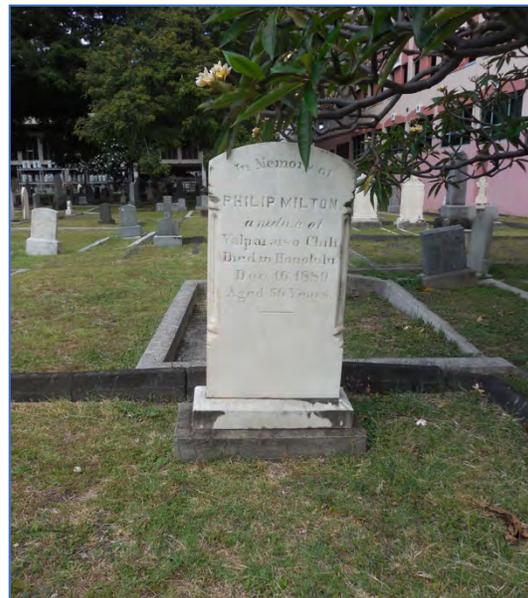
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Top row, far right: the pin at the top of this headstone might have supported a finial



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Ma'ema'e Apana Cemetery



This is a standard military headstone used for many years as a stepping stone for (perhaps) the parsonage for Ma'ema'e Apana Chapel (Kaumakapili Apana Church). This is an example of headstone adaptive reuse.



The stepping stone is to the right of the concrete parsonage slab, looking 'Ewa.

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O'ahu Cemetery

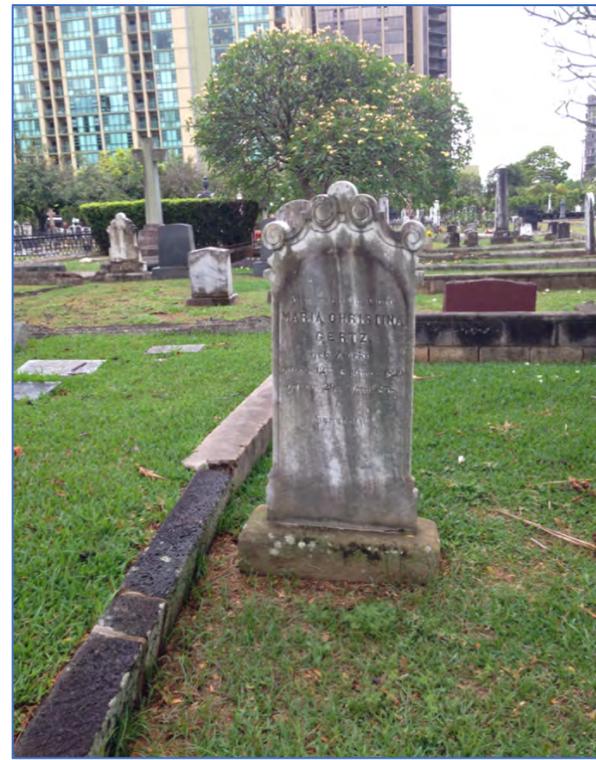
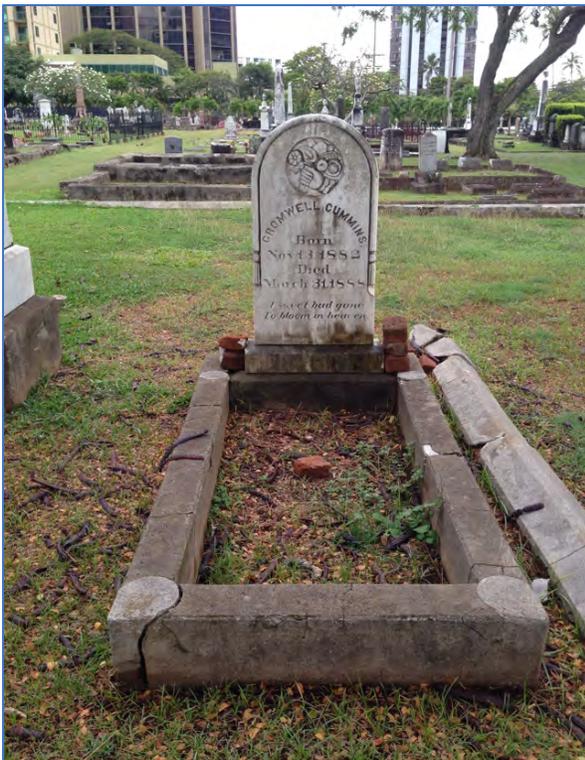


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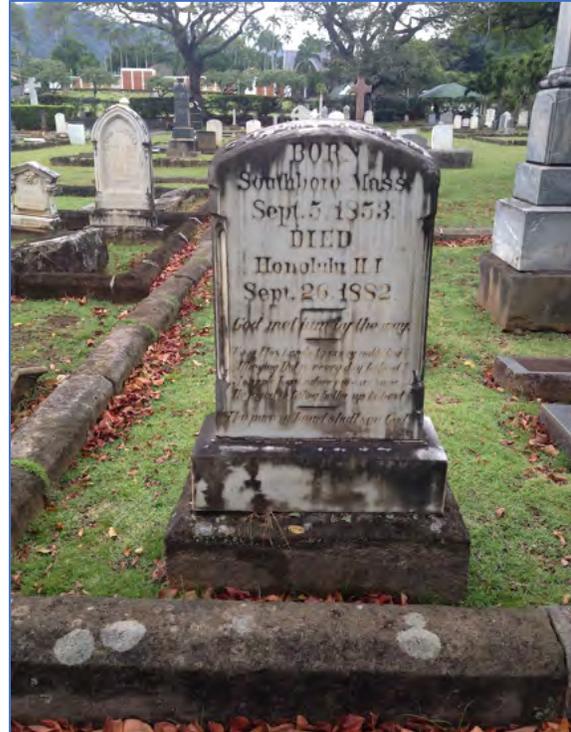


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Kawaiaha'o Cemetery



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Uluhaimalama Cemetery—'Auwaiolimu (Pauoa)



Also visited are these cemeteries, though there are very few, if any, 1880s grave markers: Pu'e'a Cemetery, Kaumakapili Church o Pauoa Apana or 'Auwaiolimu-Pauoa Chapel Cemetery, Our Lady of the Mount Catholic Cemetery, Kaulani Portuguese Cemetery, and Pōhakuloa Cemetery. Also, investigated is the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery—the documentation written by Laura Ruby, is now placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

All locations point back to Kamakau family converting to catholicism and probaably epoikai also as the aluli line is catholic.

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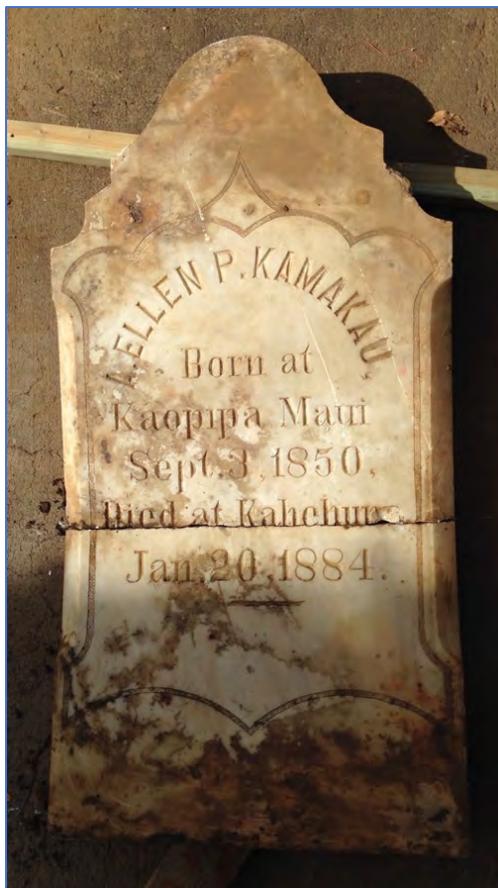
Documentary and Map Analysis–Historical/Cultural Documentation (Please see Maps Section)

**People and Locations Associated with the Artifacts and 944 Coolidge Street Property
(Please see Addendum A–Historical Events Timeline, pp. 162-163)**

The Hawaiian Headstones

By measurements and assessments of the headstones and historical documents, it is likely that the two Hawaiian headstones were originally in the curbed Kamakau-mā compound in the King Street Roman Catholic Cemetery.

A. Ellen P. Kamakau (1850-1884)



A. Ellen P. Kamakau Headstone

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As of January 2020, we have not been able to find documentation on A. Ellen P. Kamakau/ Abigalia Ellen Hakaleleponi "Poni" Kamakau, but all the clues are there that she was a member of the extended Kamakau family. We have not found any documents directly linking historian Samuel Manaiakalani Kamakau or his son Samuel Mahelona Kamakau with Ellen. The archives and libraries we searched are: Hawai'i State Archives (including First and Second Circuit Probate Documents, Land Commission Awards Index, and Lahainaluna Students Pamphlet), Bureau of Conveyances, Hawaiian Historical Society Library, Board of Health Records, Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives, and Catholic Archives.

Kipahulu

What we have found is geographical confirmation that all were associated with Kipahulu Moku (large land division) on Maui. (*Kipahulu: Ka 'Aina O Ka Makani Ka'ili Aloha—Land of the Love-Snatching Wind*)

The Kalanimakalii, Kamakau, Keпоikai, and Aluli families were closely intertwined. Much of the family interaction appears to have been on Maui on the Kipahulu family land (and also in Lahaina and Wailuku).

Kalanimakalii Halualani and Sarah Hainakalo Kamakau were brother and sister. Kalanimakalii was granted Land Commission Award 0451B in Kalena Ahupua'a 'Ili Kumuula [name of ancestor] in the Kipahulu district. (*Buke Mahele* 7 p. 753 for 5.68 acres)

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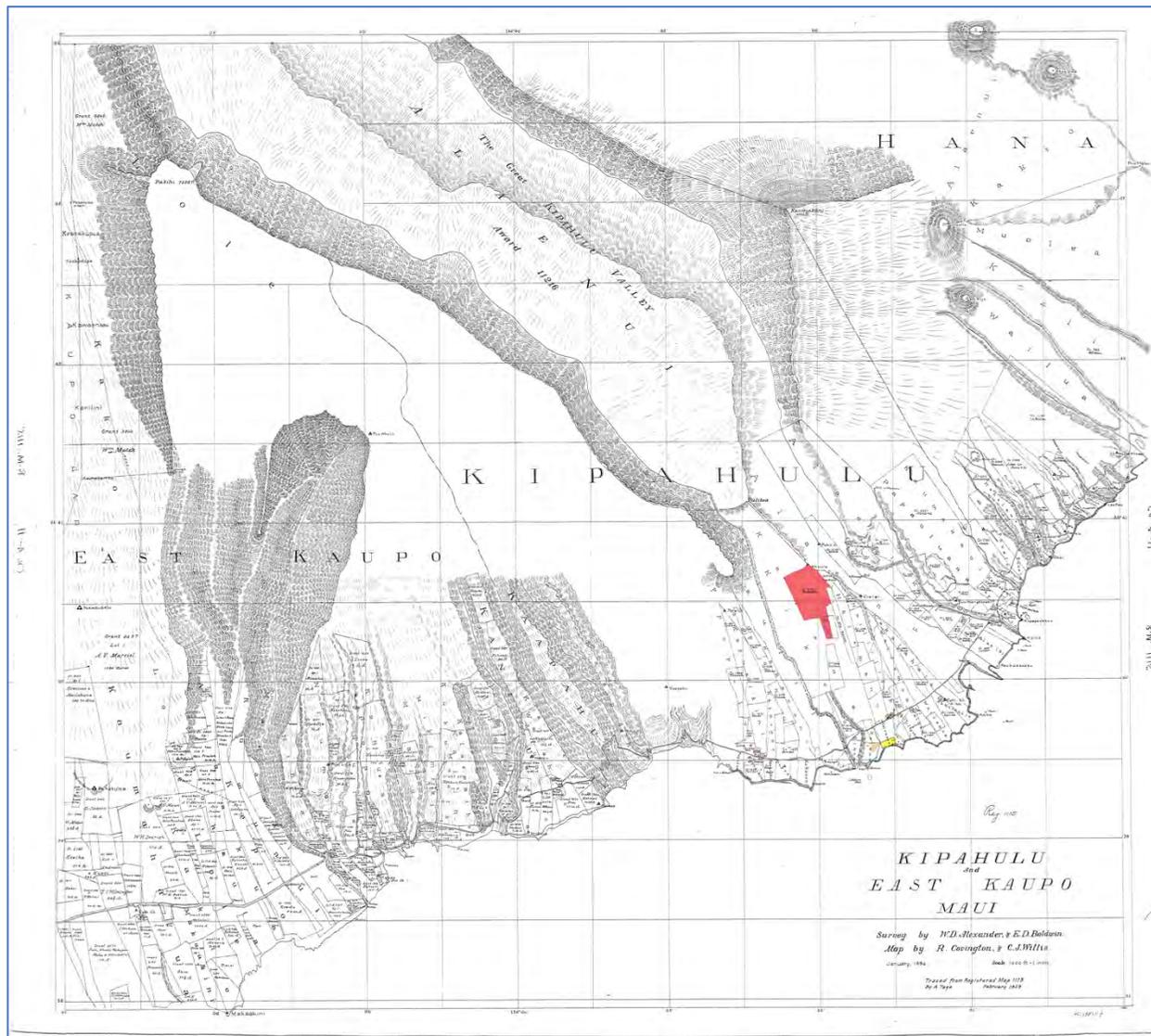
County and State

KIPAHULU, MAUI									
Location	Awardee	L. C. A.	Book	Page	R. P.	Book	Page	Area	No. of Pcs.
Alae, Paehala	Kauhoalalua	10879-B	5	440	.....	....	....	11.50 Acs	1
Alae, Puahonua	Nuhikama	4790	7	741	4036	17	69	0.40 Ac	1
Alaeiki	Kamealani	4668-B	7	752	5291	21	237	9.00 Acs	1
Alaenui	Kekauonohi	11216	9	659	.....	....	....	Ahp	1
Alaenui, Holumanu	Ekikalaka	823	7	739	7812	30	225	3.43 Acs	1
Alaenui, Paleka	Mahi	6779	7	761	3107	14	5	1.12 Acs	1
Alaenui, Palikea	Halualani	4008	7	190	2216	9	525	0.80 Ac	1
Alaenui, Palikea	Kamealani	4668-B	7	752	5291	21	237	1.57 Acs	1
Alaenui, Palikea	Pahale	4668	7	755	5295	21	245	2.40 Acs	1
Alaenui, Waulili	Keawe	4907	7	760	5965	23	95	0.75 Ac	1
Halemano	Kaheananui	4668-C	7	191	7644	28	485	12.444 Acs	1
Halemano, Aumoana	Halualani	4008	7	190	2216	9	525	6.25 Acs	1
Halemano, Kakapa	Naha	4511	5	429	7546	28	161	10.00 Acs	1
Halemano, Paaiki	Kualei	4510	8	148	7545	28	157	19.26 Acs	1
Ililipoko	Kahele	5004	8	146	3350	14	493	0.90 Ac	1
Ililipoko, Kahalanui	Kahaalehonua	4668-B	7	192	7683	28	609	5.24 Acs	1
Ililipoko I, Kumuulu	Kawahineae	5127	5	424	4956	20	135	3.12 Acs	1
Kaamakai, Kaawanui	Nuhikama	4790	7	741	4036	17	69	0.04 Ac	1
Kaapahu	Lunalilo, W. C.	8559-B	10	481	.....	....	....	Ahp	1
Kaehocho, Maluhale	I	10513	7	756	3692	16	143	8.06 Acs	1
Kaehocho	Kawaha	8986	7	756	3529	15	333	8.14 Acs	1
Kakanoni	Hikiku	4506	7	730	3527	15	329	11.97 Acs	1
Kakanoni	Oioloa	10568	9	313	1675	6	307	50.00 Acs	1
Kakanoni, Kuaoloe	Mahi	6779	7	761	3107	14	5	5.28 Acs	1
Kakanoni, Paeiki	Mahi	6779	7	761	3107	14	5	0.50 Ac	1
Kalena, Kumuulu	Kalanimakalii	4510-B	7	753	.....	....	....	5.68 Acs	1
Kalena, Makakiloia	Kahaalehonua	4668-D	7	192	7683	28	609	7.75 Acs	1
Kalena, Makakiloia	Nuhikama	4790	7	741	4036	17	69	4.62 Acs	1

Land Commission Award 0451B in Kalena Ahupua'a [Ili Kumuulu] of Kipahulu district. 5.68 acres.] to Kalanimakalii Halualani Buke Mahele, p.170.

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1894 KIPAHULU & EAST KAUPŌ— MAP BY W.D. ALEXANDER, E.D. BALDWIN, R. COVINGTON, AND C.J. WILLIS

This 1894 Kipahulu map shows how geographically close Kaleimakalii and Hainakolo and Kamakau were: The red Kaleimakalii land holdings (LCA 4510-B and a large grant); the blue—Kaopipa/Kaupipa/Kaupipa location; the orange—school lots; the green Catholic Church properties; the yellow—protestant church property; and the brown—the mill.

Otsubo Monument Works

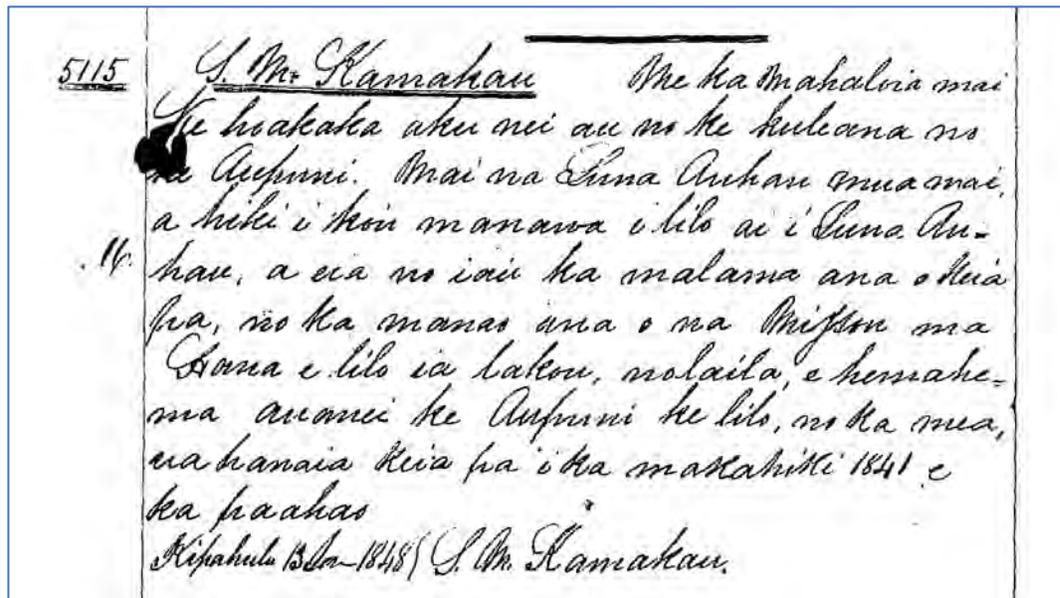
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daughter, Kukelani Ka'a'apookalani was born in December 1862. At the time of S.M. Kamakau's death in 1876 the Lahui Hawaii newspaper (September 7, 1876) reported that they had seven children of which there were three living at that time. The son, Samuel Mahelona, was born on Maui ca. 1840s and lived on O'ahu beyond his mother's death in 1905.

What is outstanding about Samuel Mānaiakalani Kamakau 's life is that history was his life's calling; it was not his vocation. The collection and writing of history were what he did in his spare time. In order to make a living he served in various public capacities. In 1841, Kamakau helped form the first Hawaiian Historical Association. He wrote a regular column on Hawaiian history for the Kuoko'a (1866-1869) and Ke Au Okoa (1869-1871) newspapers. What he wrote was later compiled in Tales and Traditions of the People of Old-Na-Mo'olelo a ka Po'e Kahiko. In 1845, he was principal of a school in Kipahulu, Māui and in the following year became a school agent and tax assessor for Maui. In 1848, he was appointed to the Kingdom's Land Commission and in 1851 he represented Hāna, Māui, and from 1870 to 1876 he represented O'ahu in the House of Representatives. In 1852, he became a member of the Royal Agricultural Society and in 1853 served as a district judge in Wailuku. (ʻaina momona website <https://www.kaainamomona.org/post/samuel-kamakau>)

In 1848, the elder Kamakau brought a complaint against the government Tax Assessor for adjusting the boundaries on his family's Kipahulu property or for charging more in taxes. This was likely the Kalanimakalii and Sarah Hainakalo Kamakau family Land Commission Award.



Historian Samuel Manaiakalani Kamakau was a teacher and principal at Kipahulu School and would have been 33 years old at the time of this complaint. He was a Congregationalist at that time.

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Ellen P. Kamakau/Abigalia Ellen Hakaponi "Poni" Kamakau (1850-1884) was born in Kaopipa (or Kaupipa or Kaapipa). This land is an elevated sea cliff with a long extended-peninsula jutting out into the ocean. Kaopipa is *makai* of the Kalanimakalii LCA land and within walking distance. It is also in walking distance to both the Kipahulu Congregational Church and St Paul's Roman Catholic Church—as well as the Kipahulu School where she might have been a student during the time of S.M. Kamakau's teaching tenure.

Was Abigalia Ellen Hakaponi "Poni" Kamakau a Kamakau sister to Samuel Mahelona (as the family's genealogical chart would suggest) or did the Kamakau family *hanai* her? (A daughter, Kukelani Ka'a'apookalani was declared an only daughter in 1862, but the genealogy chart produced in 1973 shows "Abigail" as a daughter. (p. 176) She probably moved with S.M. and Hainakolo Kamakau to Honolulu and Kahehuna.

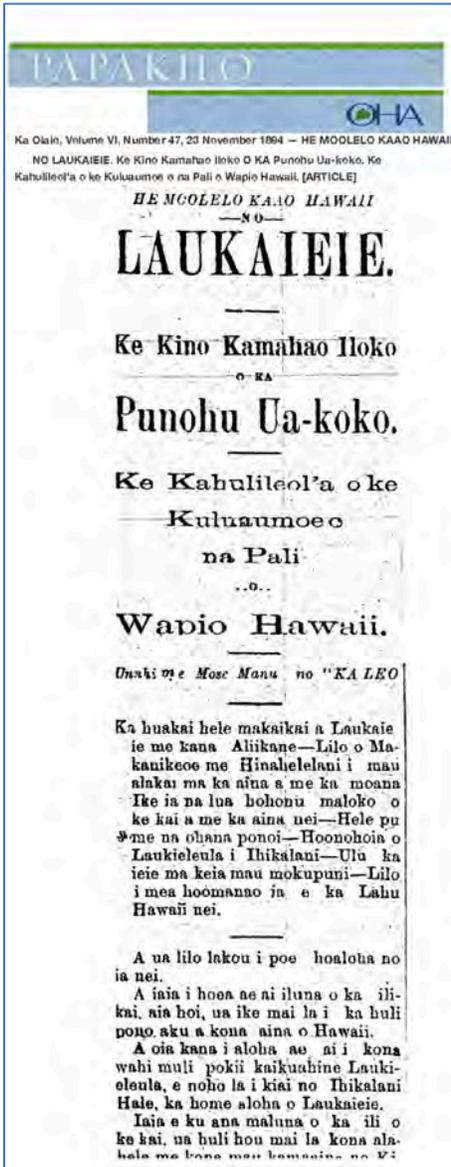
A November 23, 1894 article, in the newspaper *Ka Oiaio* mentions "At this place at Kaupipa is where the warehouse of the Kipahulu Sugar Co. stands, and there is a fishing shrine there for the ancient fishermen, and S. Mahelona Kamakau is the owner of that place, with his mother who is residing here in Honolulu." (translation by Puakea Nogelmeier) Samuel Mahelona Kamakau (b. ca. 1840s-d. post-1905) was the son of the historian S.M. and Hainakolo Kamakau. (The "here" refers to Kahehuna in Honolulu.)

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MOU IHO KONA MAU KAHULILEOL'A O NA PALI
 pahulu
 A ua hiki hou aku ia lakou no Mokuaholo, a ia Makanikeoe e noho ana malaila, aia hoi, ua hoi aku la na kino makani o keia mau mano a noho iluna o ko lana mau hu-ka, he kahu ke ano oia mea.
 A ua hoolale aku i na mea a pau e pono ai ka laua malihini.
 A no ka wa pokole, ua lako na mea a pau me ka hemahema ole.
 A ua ike aku la oia i kekahi mau kanaka elua e holo mai ana maluna o ka waa a hiki i ka moku pohaku aia nei e noho ana.
 A ua pane ia aku iaia ka huaolelo e keia mau kanaka e kau mai ana maluna o ka waa e hoi iuka e noho ai.
 Ua ae aku la o Makanikeoe ia noi, a oia kana i olelo mai ai, e hoi e aku olua mamua, a malope aku nei au, aole paha olua e pae iuka ua hiki mus au.
 I loa no a pau keia mau olelo ana ua hala mus aku la ke keiki enou o Waipio.
 Aia oia ke huipu ala me na kahu mau mauka o ka aina, a ke hooko mo ala ko waho ia loko, a ke hikikii iho la ka ua o Eua iaia nei, ka ua mea he ona o ka awa.
 A na ia mea i hookaulua i kona noho ana malaila, a hala ekolu la
 Aia keia wahi ma Kaupipa kahi e ku nei o ka hale waiho ukaua o ka Hui Mahele o Kipahulu, he Kuula ia wahi na ka poe lawaia kahiko, a oia no o S. Mahelona Kamakau ka mea nona ia wahi me kona makua-hine ke noho nei ma Honolulu nei.
 A oia paha kau e umau iho la i ka inoa o keia lua a ka honu i ahai ai ia Makanikeoe a me keia mau mau, oia iho keia o Kaulaloa ka inoa o na lua la, a o Koamahu a me Kahuhu ka inoa o na mano kamaai-na o Kipahulu, na laua i hookipa ia Makanikeoe, elike me na mea i la wa ia laua.
 A mamui e ka hana lokomaikai a na ha-ka o keia mau mano, ua kuhikuhiku aku o Makanikeoe i ke kauwahi wai kupanaha loa maluna o Mokupapa, kekahi uoku polaku palahalaha mawaho pono aku o Es uago o Kipahulu, kahi e ku nei o Claudine.
 He wahi puka uuku poepoe kahi

KAMAKAU PROP KAUPIPA
 KIPAHULU HE MOOLELO KAAO
 HAWAII NO LAUKAIEIE.

This article mentions Kaupipa/Kaopipa, and it reads: "At this place at Kaupipa is where the warehouse of the Kipahulu Sugar Co. stands, and there is a fishing shrine there for the ancient fishermen, and S. Mahelona Kamakau is the owner of that place, with his mother who is residing here in Honolulu." (Thanks for the translation by Puakea Nogelmeyer)

Printed November 23, 1894, in the newspaper Ka Oiaio. In a serial publication of a legend entitled "He Moolelo KaaO Hawaii no Laukaieie. Ke kino Kamahao Iloko o ka Punohu Ua-koko. Ke Kahulileol'a o ke Kuluuamoe o na Pali o Waipio Hawaii."—Papakilo Database-kamakau-kaupipa_Page_2.tiff

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o puka mai ai o ka wai a kahi i ke
kai, e hiki me waikekeka. mauka
ne nei o Manoa.

A oia kana makana i na kamaai
na mana i hookipa iaia.

A o ka lua o kana mea i haawi
aku ai, oia no ke kino maoli o ka
laau hana aloha, i kapaia kona
inoa o Aneekapuahi.

A na kupono maoli no hoi keia
wahi wai i puka mai ai maloko o
ka pohaku i ka iuu ia e na maui.

Aia no ia wai ke kahi ala a hiki
i keia wa.

Mahope iho o ka hale ana iaia
he mau ia oia Kipahulu me ka ho-

aa o kela mau kanaka, e kali ala
maluna o ka wai.

Ua hala aku ia o Makanikee o
mana i kekahi lua ua ke kiowai o
Kahoopunui, he wahi lele kawa
keia no na keiki kamaaina o Kipa-
hulu, a he wahi luana hoi no na
alii.

Aia maloko o keia lua kahi e no-
ho ai ka puhi a me ka ana, a o ka
bola i ka auhuhu ka mea e make
ai ka ia maloko o keia lua, a hiki
ma Kaluanoho ma kahi e ku nei
ka hale wihko ma Kipahulu.

Ua hele aku oia maluna o ka ai-
na e hiki ma ka puka o ke kau-
wahi ana i kapaia o Nawailamoa
elua, ua komo koke aku oia hooa
ma ka lua o Laka, mauka o Moku-
hali, a mailaila, aku oia a hiki ma
ka pali, kahi e puka ia ka wai o
Waiola.

A mai laila aku, hooa mauka o
kekahi nonua nui palabalaha i ulu
ia e na ano laau o ke kuahiwi, ua
kapaia kona inoa o Kapupa, ua ho-
ailonnia e ka poe hele kuahiwi i ka
puna keokeo o ke kai maluna o ke
kae o ua lua nei, i ole e poino ke-
kahi poe hele kuahiwi, a oia keka-
hi hana nanua a ka poe kahiko.

Mahope iho, oia manawa ana i
hiki hou aku ai oia maluna o ke
kuahiwi e nana aku ia ia Koolau,
na kahi o kela kiowai kaulana o
Waiale.

He wahi makaikai ia na ka poe
malihini.

A oia no hoi kekahi o na kiowai
hohonu loa ma ke kuahiwi.

K ua huli hoi hou mai o Maza-
nikee malalo o ka honua a hooa
makai o Kuloa.

Aia mauka mai o laila ka lua a
waiho nei na waa o Lakaawahioa
a hiki i keia manawa.

Wahi a ko Kipahulu poe kama-
aina, a he lua hoi i manao nui ia e
kekahi poe o ike pono.

A peia no ka manao o ke alii ka
Moi Kalakaua i make, a he mau
lua e ae no kekahi ma Kipahulu.

Nolaila, aia a hiki aku i ka hope-
na o keia moolelo, alaila, e hiki
hou aku ana kaha e ka mea helu-
helu i na oia la nana ka makani
kaulana, he Kaili Aloha.

I keia wa a Makanikee e ike ala
i na mea a pau oia aia, ua hooe
koke aku oia no Punaluu ka puka
keia o Kipahulu, me ka aia nana
keia mau hualelo kaulana a Ku-
a i puhi ia ai ka hale i ke shi ma
Lehoula ma Hana, Maui.

O Hana keia a ka ia iki.

Ka ia o Kama, ka ia o Lanakila.

Eia o Hana ia he aia au pahu.

Aia ma keia hele ana o ke keiki
huli honua o Hawaii, ua hiki aku
oia ma Hanakaoile.

O ka lolo keia a kela keiki kaa-
ca o Kuai pana ai, oia o Pikoika-
alala.

A hale keia wahi iaia mahope,
ua hiki aku oia ma kekahi lua, o
kekahi mano kamaaina oia mau
pali a me na lae kalaakii.

Oia o Kaneikokala kona inoa, he
mau makalae, kapu keia, aole he
mau mea kino kamaa i pau i ka
mano ma keia wahi, he kapu loa i
keia mano.

Aia nae ia Makanikee i hiki aku
ai ma kona hale lua, aole oia mea
a ike mai i ka eueu o Hawaii.

Aia oloko o kona lua ke noi ia
la, a ke lalama ia la kona mau au-
ao a pau.

Ua hooa aku oia ma ka ipuka o
keia lua maloko aku o ke kai ma-
waea o ka pali o Ahoo, a ua hiki
aku oia ma Kenewai, ma ka lae o
Paa ma Mulea, kahi o keia limu
make o ulu ala a hiki wale no i ke-
ia wa.

Ua hoakaka ka mea e kakau nei
i keia moolelo huli i na mea pohi-
hiki maloko o ke kakou mau Pae-
moku nei.

Nolaila, aole he olelo, i koe no ia
limu make.

Ia Makanikee ma keia wahi, ua
ike iho la oia i kekahi lua e moe

ana kekahi puhi.

Ua hahilo pono aku oia i kona
ano a hiki wale i ka manawa o ua
puhi nei i hoi ai no uka o ka aia
maloo.

A oia kana i ukali aku ai a hiki
wale no i kona wahi mau e noho
ai.

A ma ia lua oia e hana ia ai o
kona mau kala, o Hana ka inoa,
o keia puhi.

Aia no keia lua ma hoi o ke ka-
hawai o Alaila, ke hamaia la ko-
na wahi.

He kokoke loa i ke alanui keia
lua, e hooa no ka ike i ke kamahele
ze hooa i na kamaaina o Kooli.

Ua hele hou aku o Makanikee a
hiki ma kahi o keia wahi ke kahiko
o Hana Luukia kona inoa, a no ke-
ia wahi ke mea i kapaia ai ka
ino o Hana a hiki i keia manawa.

A ma ka hooia ia ana o ka Ape-
ina o Kahikuni, Kapua, Kipahulu
a me Koolau, na kapaia ka Apua
o Hana.

Article, in the newspaper *Ka Oiaio*, November 23, 1894

Another newspaper account records that the son, Samuel Mahelona Kamakau was building or rebuilding the church in Kipahulu. But it is not known which church, the Kipahulu Congregational Church or Catholic St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

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Kahehuna

The mid-19th century saw many individuals moving from rural island locations to increasingly-urban Honolulu. The head of the household, historian Samuel Manaiakalani Kamakau, and his extended family moved to Honolulu in ca. 1862. Apparently the Kahehuna neighborhood located in Honolulu, in the Lower Punchbowl area, near Royal School and Emma Street, was the zone where a cluster of Hawaiian families of means resided. The Kamakau residences at 1557 and 1559 Emma Street in Kahehuna was also near Noa Aluli's law offices on Emma Street and the Aluli family home on Kamamalu Street. On Yuklin Aluli's mother's side of the family, her ancestress, Lipeka (whose daughters were Kaiulani's half-sisters), owned a residence where the Pacific Club is now located. (Yuklin Aluli, correspondence, 2017).

Hawai'i is fortunate that Samuel Mānaiakalani Kamakau wrote Hawaiian history in *Tales and Traditions of the People of Old—Nā Mo'olelo a ka Po'e Kahiko*. The following passage shows how deep Kamakau's knowledge of place was, including his own Kahehuna neighborhood:

While visiting the place Here it is:
Hua'a-Kamapau the chief
Of Honolulu, of Waikīkī
Kālia was born at Kewalo,
Kālia was the place [the site].
At Makiki the placenta,
At Kanela'au at Kahehuna
The navel cord,
At Kalo at Pauoa the caul....

Tales and Traditions of People of Old, Nā Mo'olelo a ka Po'e Kahiko, p. 26

These Kamakau family deaths are recorded at Kahehuna:

1876—Samuel Manaiakalani Kamakau died at his home in Kahehuna.

1884—Ellen died in Kahehuna

1897—Julia M. Kamakau also died in Kahehuna. She was born September 16, 1887 [in Kaumakapili, Honolulu near the intersection of Smith and Beretania] and died May 9, 1897 at Kahehuna. (Was Julia the historian's granddaughter? Was she a daughter from Samuel Mahelona Kamakau's (not Ellen's) marriage? Julia's grave site is located in the Kamakau curbed-compound in the Roman Catholic Cemetery on King Street. Research suggests that gravesites for Ellen and Noa Kepoikai were also there.

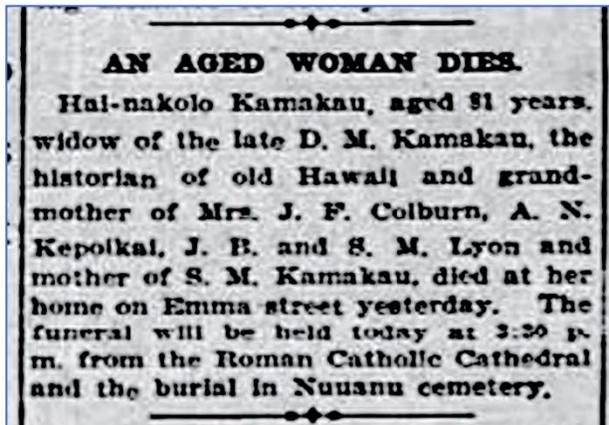
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1905–Hainakolo Kamakau died in Kahehuna



1905 06 14 *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*. p. 9 c. 2.

N. Kepoikai (1832-1881)

Maui



Noa Kepoikai Headstone

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The intersection of Noa Kepoikai and historian Kamakau, by way of the brother-sister family connections (Kaleimakalii and Hainakolo) was likely on Maui and possibly in Kipahulu Maui (though also in Wailuku and Lahaina). Both men worked in the government, in law enforcement and the judiciary. This was before the Kamakaus moved to Honolulu.

Kepoikai was a Wailuku lawyer, businessman, and Land Commissioner (1848), Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles (1848), House of Representatives (1851), Judge of the Second Circuit (1853). He gave many commemorative speeches and feasts:

After this speech was over, that concluded the activities of the day. Everyone proceeded down to the place of N. Kepoikai, Esq. There, they were supplied with every type of Hawaiian food, along with *haole* food, all except liquor. This feast was appreciated for its peaceful nature and great pride, well-suited for gentlemen. The majority of those who partook in the food were government school teachers from all around Maui.

The First Kamehameha Day out in the Country, Nupepa-hawaii.com, 1872

Noa Kepoikai, Yuklin Aluli's great-great grandfather, was a descendant of the chief Naihe. When Noa Kepoikai married Kaunuiholelo/Kaunuihi, the daughter of Kaleimakalii and the niece of Hainakolo Kamakau (and Yuklin Aluli's great great grandmother), he joined the Halualani-Papaikaniau Maui family line. (Kaleimakalii, Hainakolo's brother, had received LCA 4510B as recorded in the *Buke Mahele* for an award in the Alaemai or Aleamai Ahupua'a, in addition to Kalena Ahupua'a 'Ili Kumuula.) Noa and Kaunuihi Kepoikai lived in Wailuku as did their children, George Kapeau, Sarai/Sarah Kalai (graduated from Hale Iwa School (girls' seminary in Lahiana in 1876) and Auwae Noa Kepoikai. Sarah married John T. Aluli, and son Noa Aluli moved to Honolulu and set up his attorney's office on Emma Street in Kahehuna and purchased his residence just *mauka* of Kahehuna in 'Auwaiolimu.

Noa Kepoikai's grave might have been unmarked and the family assumed it was on Maui. A possible gravesite, according to family legend, is that he was buried in the sand hills of Wailuku. (But he might also have been buried on family land in Kipahulu in LCA 4510B.) The fact that Kepoikai's headstone says "In Memory of" suggests that the Roman Catholic Cemetery on King Street was not his actual resting place, but rather a site honoring Kepoikai's life in stone.

Noa Kepoikai died in 1881, and his Second Circuit Probate 1168 file is at the Hawai'i State Archives. An inventory of his estate listed the fishing rights to Kahului Harbor, nets, champagne, and a debt owed to David Crowningburg, etc.). When something passes through probate there is not a deed, and so Noa Kepoikai's estate passed to his three children, George Kepoikai (who died on Molokai), A.N. Kepoikai, who died on Maui (and whose wife Rose [who died on Maui] survived him by some 40 years and inherited his portion of the Kepoikai Estate which was sold after her death). Sarai/Sarah Kalai Aluli's (Yuklin Aluli's great grandmother) interest was

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inherited by Yuklin Aluli's grandfather Noa Aluli (who died on O'ahu), and his brothers William and Webster.

The connection of the families continued at Kahehuna. Hainakolo Kamakau's great grand-nephew was Auwaē Noa Kepoikai living in Wailuku. Samuel Mahelona Kamakau (the son) was living with his mother at Emma Street. In the 1930s John T. Aluli was practicing law on Emma Street and had his residence in 'Auwaiolimu, just *mauka* of Kahehuna. It is likely that these family members traveled between their lands on Maui and O'ahu.

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The Japanese Headstone

Matajuro Arakawa (d. 1876)

The Matajuro Arakawa Japanese Stone



Above: top portion of Headstone #3 which fits with the Headstone #3; Below: Headstone #3 excavated, but not recovered (as removal might have compromised the concrete slab above). It was found 22 inches below grade in Stratum 3.

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Matajuro Arakawa (荒川又十郎) of HIMS *Tsukuba* (筑波) died and was buried in what became the first Japanese Navy cemetery outside Japan. In 1876, Arakawa Matsujiro, with fellow sailors from disabled trading ship, were rescued by an American ship and arrived in Hawai'i. Arakawa was an (Apprentice?) Seaman Second Class (二等若水夫 *nitou waka suifu* '2-class young waterman'). The right column on the Arakawa Makiki replacement tombstone reads Dai Nippon Kaigun 'Imperial Japanese Navy.' [Special thanks to Joel Bradshaw for his excellent linguistic expertise and for connecting our Mō'ili'ili Japanese inadvertent-find headstone to the replica located in Honolulu at the Makiki Cemetery. (By 1899, 17 IJN sailors were buried there.)



Located in the Makiki Cemetery this is Arakawa's second or possibly third replacement stone. It is 33 inches tall (add a few more inches for slot pedestal placement) 14 inches wide and 1.25 inches thick (the thinness of this marble makes it very fragile). The original Arakawa stone is about 2+ inches thick.

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Arakawa's stone is the earliest date among the 17 Meiji-era Imperial Japanese Navy sailors who died in the Pacific between 1876 and 1899 are also buried in the Makiki Cemetery.

In the same Makiki Cemetery enclosure is a memorial to the *gannemono* pioneers. Many of the earliest Japanese immigrants to Hawai'i in 1868 and 1886, many of whom never married and thus left few Nisei, were interred in Makiki Cemetery which thus came to include the first Japanese cemetery in Hawai'i.



This 1927 memorial also in the Japanese enclosure in the Makiki Cemetery is dedicated to the pioneering immigrants of 1868. It was before the picture-bride era.

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The Blank Stone



Headstone #4 partially excavated and blank on both sides.

Sentaro Otsubo (1872-1952)



OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY ALBUM/BOOK

Otsubo family: front, seated: left, Yone Otsubo; right, daughter Yakue Otsubo; rear, standing Sentaro Otsubo. (1924)

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Soon after was listed as a stonecutter in “Kapa‘akea opp.Moiliili Park,” (‘ili of Waikiki Ahupua‘a—in the Mō‘ili‘ili neighborhood). By 1922 the *City Directory* listed Otsubo on the property that he would purchase in 1923-4 setting up his own carving business working at 944 Coolidge Street for his lifetime career.

Otsubo’s stone carving monuments include the Hyo Chu Hi obelisk monument that stands on the left of the entrance to Shinshu Kyokai Mission on Beretania Street. In addition, he did stone work and stone carving on the St. Andrews Cathedral in Honolulu. Further, he carved the Hawaiian and English inscriptions on the University of Hawai‘i Founders Gate. And he is the sculptor and carver of the Ojizo monument made of lava rock which stands at the Bamboo Ridge overlook. It is said to protect fishermen from the dangerous pounding waves. Otsubo’s primary business was the carving of cemetery monuments, i.e. gravestones. His gravestones are found primarily in the Mō‘ili‘ili Japanese Cemetery and Makiki Cemetery. He carved his own monument which is in the Mō‘ili‘ili Cemetery. Nearby is the monument of fellow immigrants from Fukuoka, Asakichi and Moyo Inouye, grandparents of the late Senator Daniel K. Inouye.

Here are Otsubo’s permanent monument contributions to Honolulu:



In 1927, Otsubo, with three other stone masons, carved the Hyo Chu Hi obelisk and placed it in the Chuo Gakuin–Japanese Central Institute (school located in Nu‘uanu). It was meant to honor

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Admiral Togo, a Japanese national hero. Otsubo engraved Togo's words: *Hyo* (symbol) *Chu* (patriotism) *Hi* (inscription). During World War II, all identifiable Japanese symbols, including this obelisk, were hidden or given away. The obelisk was toppled from its base, and it and its two pedestal stones were taken to the Kaheka Street Buddhist Kyokai Mission and covered with concrete and buried for the duration of the war. Today, the obelisk is at the relocated temple on Beretania Street.



University of Hawai'i Founders Gate carving by Otsubo. The inscription states: *Maluna a'e o nā lāhui āpau ke ola ke kānaka*—"Above all nations is humanity." (The Founders Gate was created by Ralph Fishborne in 1933.)



OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

1940, members of the Honolulu Casting Club, with Otsubo in the center pose at the Ojizo Monument at Bamboo Ridge. This location was named for the bamboo poles used by the fishermen at this popular ulua fishing spot at Hālonā Blowhole (Koko Head). This is the third *ojiso* (guardian) there to protect fishermen at this very dangerous spot. After vandals destroyed the first two free-standing statues, the Honolulu Casting Club asked Otsubo to carve a new bas-relief *ojiso* in a large moss rock boulder. For years the second statue stood in the Otsubo Monument Works yard until Otsubo finally found similar stone material and carved a new head.

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Today, this statue stands at the Pālolo Kannon Temple with a protective scarf covering the neck and other broken parts (see p. 44 for the photo of the second Ojizo head).



Left: the headstone of Asakichi and Moyo Inouye, grandparents of the late Senator Daniel K. Inouye. This granite stone was carved by Otsubo, a long-time friend of the Inouye family. This is in the style of Japanese American headstones of the first half of the twentieth century. This and dozens of monuments carved by Otsubo can be found in the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery, and can be located by using the book by Harriet Natsuyama called, *Carved in Stone*. Right: Otsubo-Natsuyama family *haka* (grave) also carved by Otsubo is located in the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery.

Community Ties and This Gold Medal

Otsubo was a leader in the community. He went door to door with his *lampu* for contributions to the Mō'ili'ili Japanese School. This raises the important point that a community has three pillars: the school, public and private, the religious place of worship, and the cemetery.

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OTSUBO-NATSUYAMA FAMILY COLLECTION

In 1924 Sentaro Otsubo was awarded this gold coin for extra ordinary community service. Soon after moving into his home, Otsubo started going through the neighborhood door-to-door with his *lampu* at night to solicit funds and support to establish a permanent Japanese language school in Mo'ili'ili. The school eventually became the Mo'ili'ili Community Center which flourishes to this day.

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"The inscribed side reads: Hawaii Territory of U.S.A (米領-*Bei-ryo-Bei* [rice] stands for U.S.A). To Mr. Sentaro Otsubo (unknown kanji) Otsubo Sentaro Shi [means person or Mister]. This unknown kanji is something positive, like an honorific or praise). Mō'ili'ili (in katakana-Mo-i-ri-ri) Japanese Language School.

The reverse side shows flags of U.S. and Japan, and the inscription, Japanese Language School (*Nihon-go Gakko*-note use of old kanji for *Gak-ko* instead of 学校) Public Recognition [Award] (表彰 *Hyo-sho*) 1924".

Also, as the Otsubo-Natsuyamas lived next door to the Kumalae, Harriet remembered that she and her grandmother, Yone, were once invited to a luau on the Kumalae property and "They had an *imu* (fire pit) for the *kālua* pig. The best *kālua* I ever had!" (Harriet Natsuyama, Interview, 2017) This indicates that Mō'ili'ili was a multi-ethnic neighborhood in the 1920s-1940s, and still is today.

Conclusion

Criterion A: This document presents the historic context of the Mō'ili'ili 944 Coolidge Street property: the pavement structure made up of 19th century objects/artifacts comprising the pavement. the property itself, the property transfers, and the purchase by Sentaro Otsubo. The property has historic integrity though no historical remains can be seen on the site today. This setting constitutes an historical property, and the historical adaptive reuse of even-older artifacts.

The 944 Coolidge Street property may be one of an intact collection of below-grade materials related to mid-20th century stone carving, as well as to mid-19th century object carving and grave objects. The structure and objects connected with it represent both these time periods. Within the excavated area there were no intrusive or inconsistent artifacts in the site, and no signs of disruptive human activity.

Sentaro Otsubo was a stone carver skilled in both Japanese and English carving and was much appreciated by the community. He unwittingly, and without intentional malice, reused historical 19th century artifacts so that he could better carry out his professional activities at his workshop. De-sanctified headstones were delivered to the Otsubo Monument Works on the 944 Coolidge Street property. Otsubo laid the stones for the foot-safe pavement needed for his professional stone carving activities in his workshop. History is recorded on Otsubo's many monuments which originated at this site. He commemorated the lives of immigrant Issei who had arrived starting in 1885, and are remembered in Hawaii's cemeteries. He made the *Jizo* monument that overlooks the sea at Bamboo Ridge to protect those who fish there. And his life intersected with higher education as he participated in making the gateway to the University of Hawai'i, with inspirational and aspirational carvings for future students, one of whom was his granddaughter Harriet Natsuyama, who was to receive the University of Hawai'i Distinguished Alumna award in 1991.

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It is also the history of prominent Hawaiian families intertwined with the marble headstones of A. Ellen P. Kamakau and N. (Noa) Keпоikai. It shows the inter-connections of Hawaiian families moving between the islands of Maui and O'ahu in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Additionally, it is the history, commemorated in Hawai'i, of Japanese seamen who lost their lives at sea or on the foreign soil of Hawai'i. This included the first Japanese Navy man, Matajuro Arakawa, whose broken gravestone was discovered on the Otsubo site, and whose new gravestone stands in a place of honor in Makiki Cemetery.

The period of significance began in 1924 when Otsubo purchased the property identified as 944 Coolidge Street and continued to his death in 1952. This period of significance saw the Otsubo Monument Works recognized as an important center of industry and cultural activity in the Mō'ili'ili and wider Honolulu community.

The level of significance for the Otsubo Monument Works is at the important locally historical level as representative of the development of Mō'ili'ili Town. It is significant at the local level under Criterion A (History/Events), and is eligible for the Hawai'i and National Registers of Historic Places. The Otsubo Monument Works property is locally significant under National Register Criteria of Historic Functions "Industry/Processing/manufacturing facility." The site is a well-documented local example of a commercial manufacturing site with pavement structure comprising adaptive reused de-sanctified headstones (two Hawaiian and one Japanese), and the property meets the Registration Requirements established for the Commercial property type. The excavated site, within the larger TMK (1) 2-7-009: 034, fulfills the aspects or qualities of Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association under Criterion A which are of primary importance in determining the integrity of this nomination.

Further, the level of significance ties the culture of western commemoration of cemetery marble headstones and the in-migration of Hawaiian families between Maui and Honolulu and the first Japanese sailors to land on these Hawaiian shores as established in Hawai'i.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Laura Ruby, 509 University Ave #902, Honolulu, HI 96826;
Harriet Natsuyama, 944 Coolidge St. Honolulu, HI 96826

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

2. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.0761 "less than one acre."

Acreege of Excavation Site within the Property: 119 square feet

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 4Q | Easting: 621885.95 m E | Northing: 2364998.54 m N |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Starting from, northwest corner of the parcel and proceeding clockwise 20 feet on the *mauka* side x 28.28 feet on the hypotenuse of the radial curve at Coolidge and King Streets x 65 feet on the Diamond Head side x 40 feet on the *makai* side x 85 feet on the 'Ewa side, and back to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic property boundaries remained the same since 1923, but in 1954 the Honolulu City and County King Street widening project took 15 feet from the King Street *mauka* boundary and a large (approximately 20 feet) curved radius at the Coolidge and King Streets corner.

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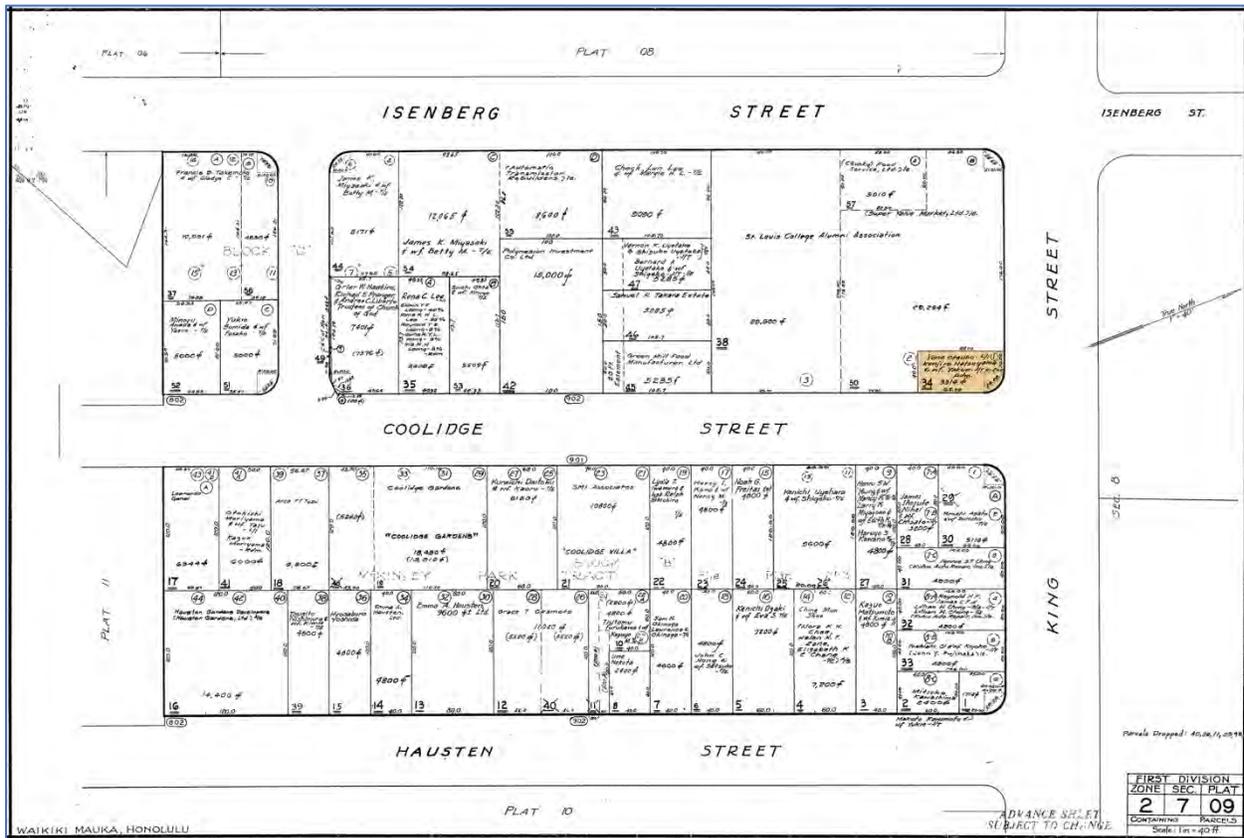
Honolulu, Hawai'i
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The Boundary Justification for the excavation site: the contractor opening the slab to install a grease trap only excavated a large enough area for the new grease trap and hook ups.

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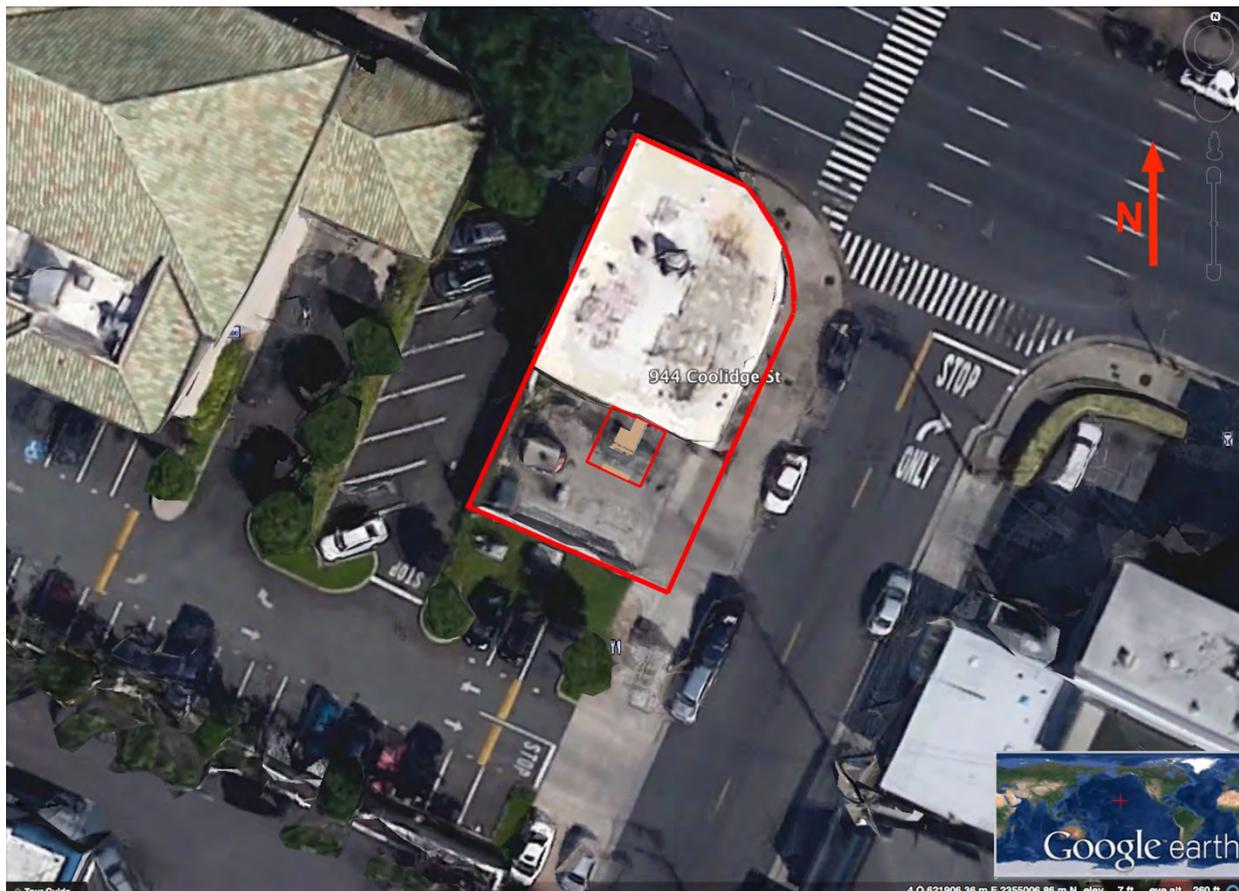
Tax Map Key (1) 2-7-09: 034



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Detail of excavated site within the (1) 2-7-09: 034 property



2017 Google earth site of excavation. Tan area is the excavated trench and pit.

3. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura Ruby MA and MFA
organization: _____
street & number: 509 University Ave #902
city or town: Honolulu state: Hawai'i zip code: 96826
e-mail lruby@hawaii.edu
telephone: 808 366-0847
date: September 12, 2021

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Ownership

Harriet Natsuyama (Kenjiro Natsuyama Trust Estate and Yakue Natsuyama Trust Estate)
 944 Coolidge Street, Honolulu, HI 96826

MAPS– MOILIILI–MAUI–HONOLULU

OTSUBO MONUMENT WORKS PROPERTY MAP TABLE

1	1987	O'ahu Pre- <i>Māhele Moku</i> and <i>Ahupua'a</i> map prepared by Hawaiian Studies Institute Kamehameha Schools.
2	1998	USGS 24000 Honolulu Quad showing a portion of the Mō'ili'ili area demarked in red.
3	1998	USGS Honolulu Quad locating the 944 Coolidge Street property demarked in red.
4	2017	Honolulu, HI 96826–locating the 944 Coolidge Street property on Google Map outlined in red.
5	2017	Honolulu, HI 96826–locating the 944 Coolidge Street property and the approximate site of the inadvertent historical finds on Google Map outlined in red. Tan indicates trench and pit excavation.
5a	2017	Detail: the smaller site within the parcel site is indicated in tan–it is a trench and pit excavation.

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		Historic Mō'ili'ili Maps
6	1881	Historic Hawaiian Government Survey Waikīkī map, S.E. Bishop, surveyor-cartographer—showing a portion of the Waikīkī Waena Mō'ili'ili area. 944 Coolidge Street area demarked in red.
7	1901	Historic map showing a portion of Kapa'akea Waikīkī, O'ahu, Arthur C. Alexander, surveyor-cartographer. 944 Coolidge Street area demarked in red.
8	Ca. Post 1926	Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing the 944 Coolidge Street (Mirikitani Street) property demarked in red.
9	Ca. Post-post 1926	Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing the 944 Coolidge Street property demarked in red.
10	1932	Historic Tax Map Key 2-7-09: 034 map with 944 Coolidge Street property in orange.
		Historic Kaopipa–Kīpahulu–Kaupō Maps
11	1881-84	Historic Kīpahulu and Kaupō Maui Reg1782WIDE, Government Survey Office1881-84, W.D. Alexander and E.D. Baldwin, surveyors-cartographers, showing Kaopipa area in the blue rectangle.
12	1894	Historic Reg1115WIDEtracing map of Kīpahulu and East Kaupō, Maui locale demarking Kaopipa (on this map spelled Kaapipa) point and wharf in blue, Catholic church in green, protestant Congregational churches in red, schools in purple, and the Kīpahulu mill in brown.
13	1894	Historic Reg1115WIDEtracing map detail of Kaopipa in blue.
		Historic Kahehuna and Kewalo (Honolulu) Maps
14	1912	Historic Honolulu Town fire map and overlays of other maps showing the Kahehuna neighborhood demarked in red and Kewalo area in green.
15	1882	Historic Reg1072 Kewalo Kai map showing the Kamakau purchase area as demarked in green on this map and as well as on map 15. The J. Booth Estate became the Ward Estate located on the <i>makai</i> side of King Street opposite Thomas Square. The Kewalo location was known as “The Plains”—a largely open area with rice fields and swamp, as well as ponds. This map was likely drawn before Kamakau’s death (1876), but before the newer Monsarrat survey of

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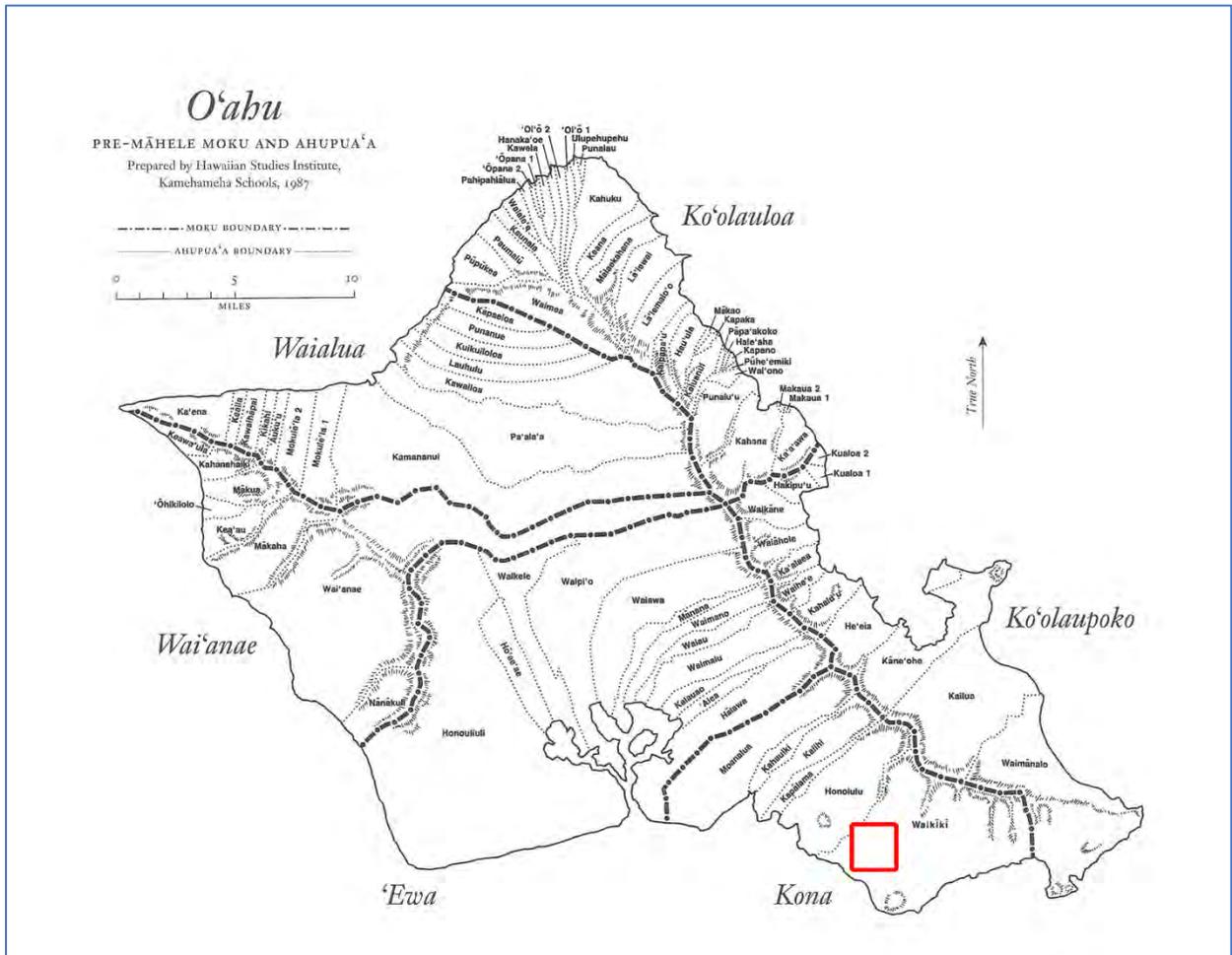
Name of Property

		1883 (15). It is very likely that this is the Samuel Manaiākalani Kamakau, historian, but at this time there we have found no Bureau of Conveyances numbers to corroborate this information. Kamakau's wife, and or son, Samuel Mahelona Kamakau, may have sold the property to the Ward family.
16	1883	Historic Old Plantation, map Reg1075WIDEtracing showing property owned by Samuel Manaiākalani and Sarah Hainakolo Kamakau (historical maps often retain the names of earlier property owners, or possibly this is his heir, son, Samuel Mahelona Kamakau and wife) in green in the Kewalo Thomas Square area or "The Plains," M.D. Monsarrat, surveyor. It appears that this property surrounds but does not include a pond. The Roman Catholic cemetery is 'Ewa on King Street.
17	1893	Historic Fort and School South map Reg1714, Walter E. Wall, surveyor. Kahehuna Land Commission Awards are in green. The red line is the 'Ewa "boundary" of Kahehuna.
18	1906	Dakin Fire Insurance map 77-239 of Emma Street near School Street, Kahehuna, Honolulu where both Kamakaus and Kepoikais either lived or worked.

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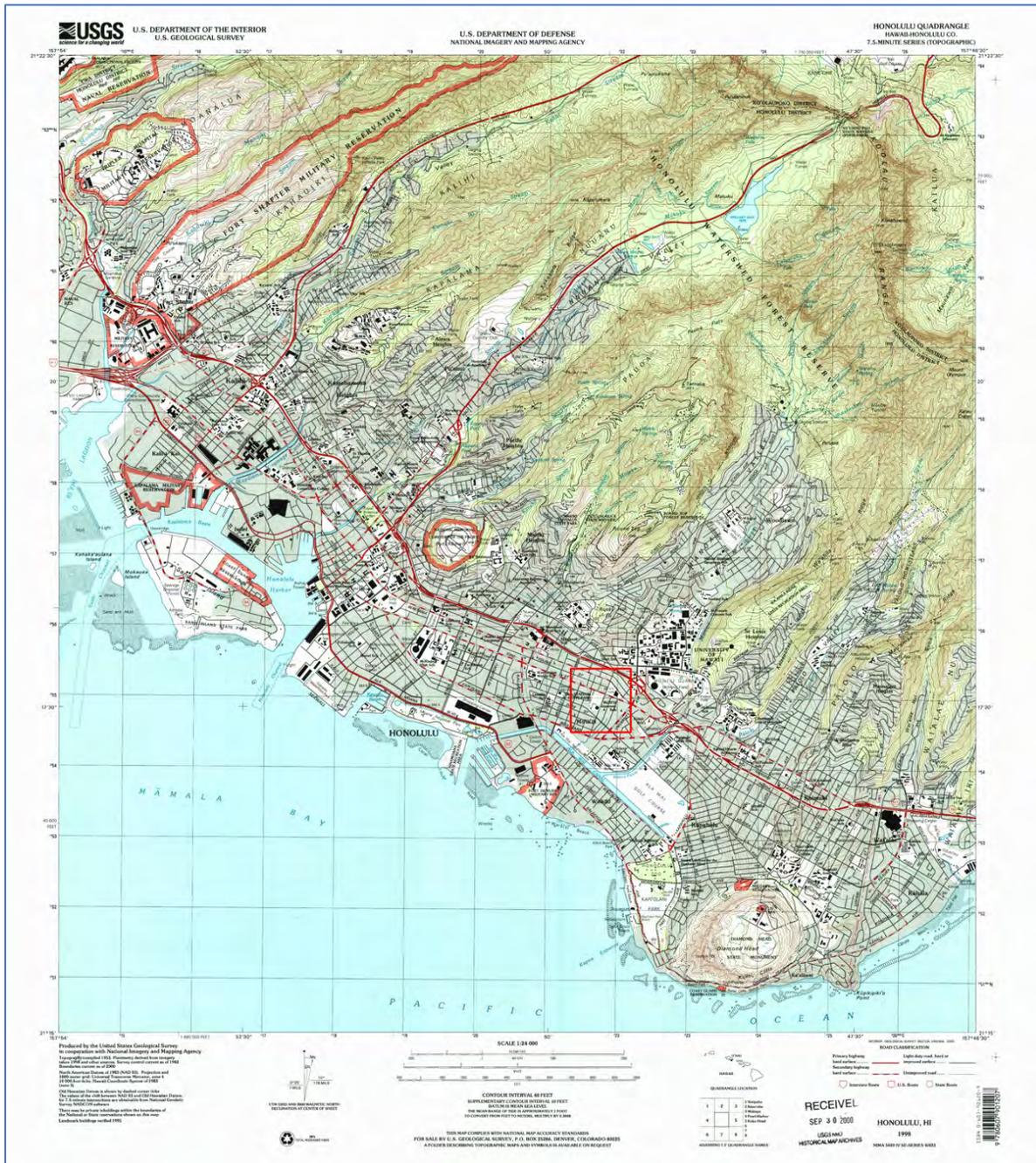
1. 1987 O'ahu Pre-Māhele Moku and Ahupua'a map prepared by Hawaiian Studies Institute Kamehameha Schools.



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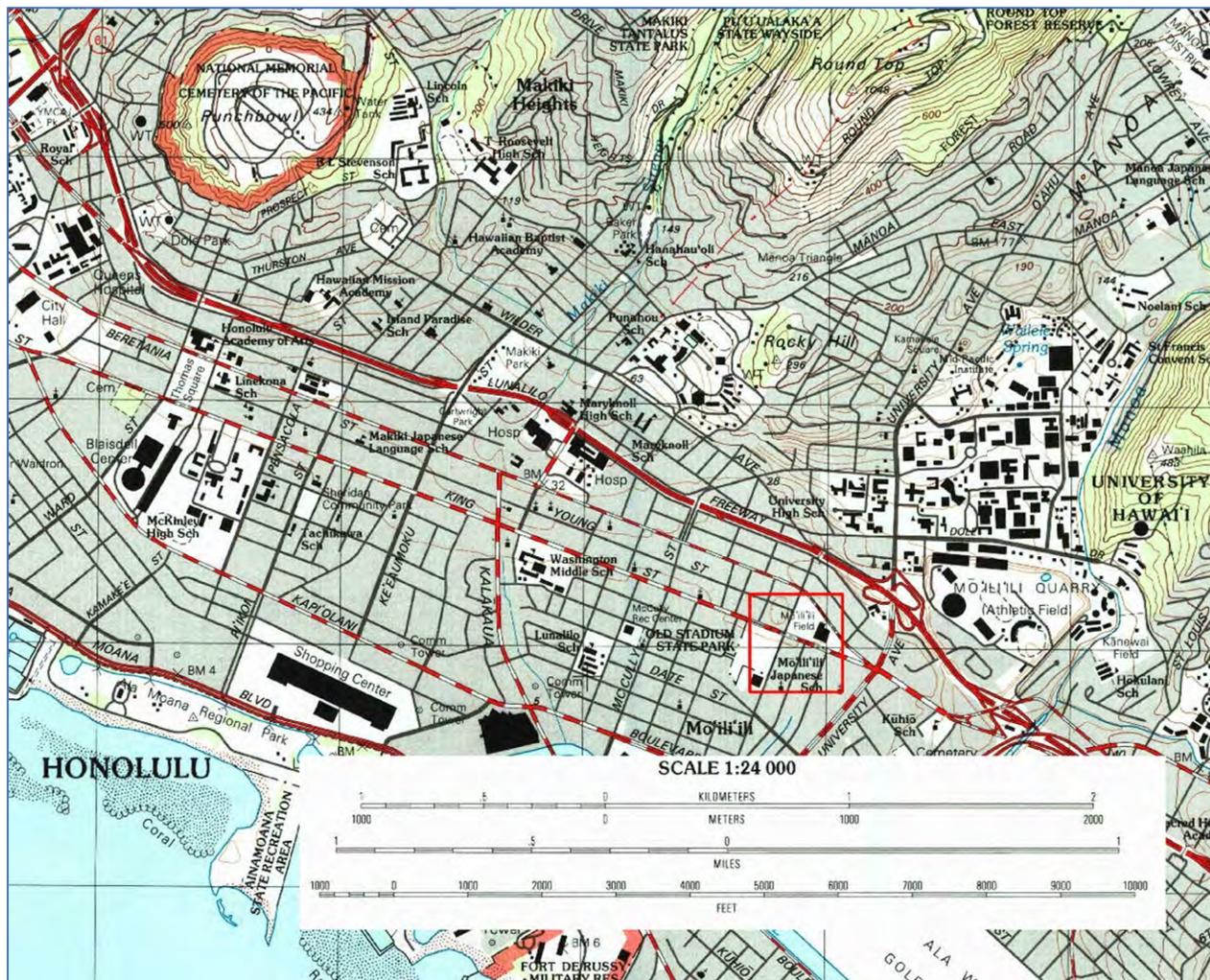
2. 1998 USGS 24000 Honolulu Quad showing a portion of the Mō'ili'ili area demarked in red.



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3. 1998 USGS Honolulu Quad locating the 944 Coolidge Street property demarked in red.



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- 2017 Honolulu, HI 96826—locating the 944 Coolidge Street property on Google Map outlined in red.



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5. 2017 Honolulu, HI 96826—locating the 944 Coolidge Street property and the approximate site of the inadvertent historical finds on Google Map outlined in red. Tan indicates trench and pit excavation.



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5a. Detail: the smaller site within the parcel site is indicated in tan—it is a trench and pit excavation.

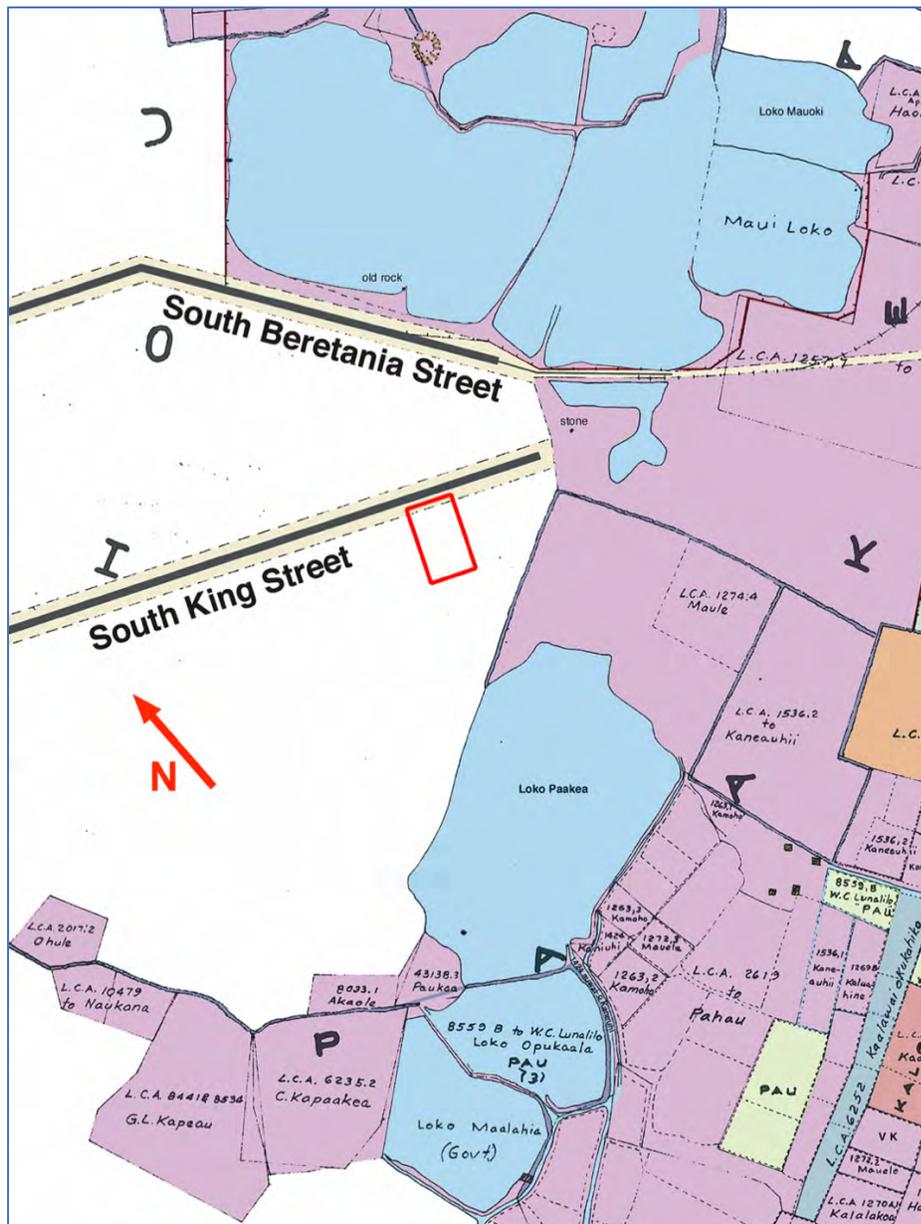


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Historic Mō'ili'ili Maps

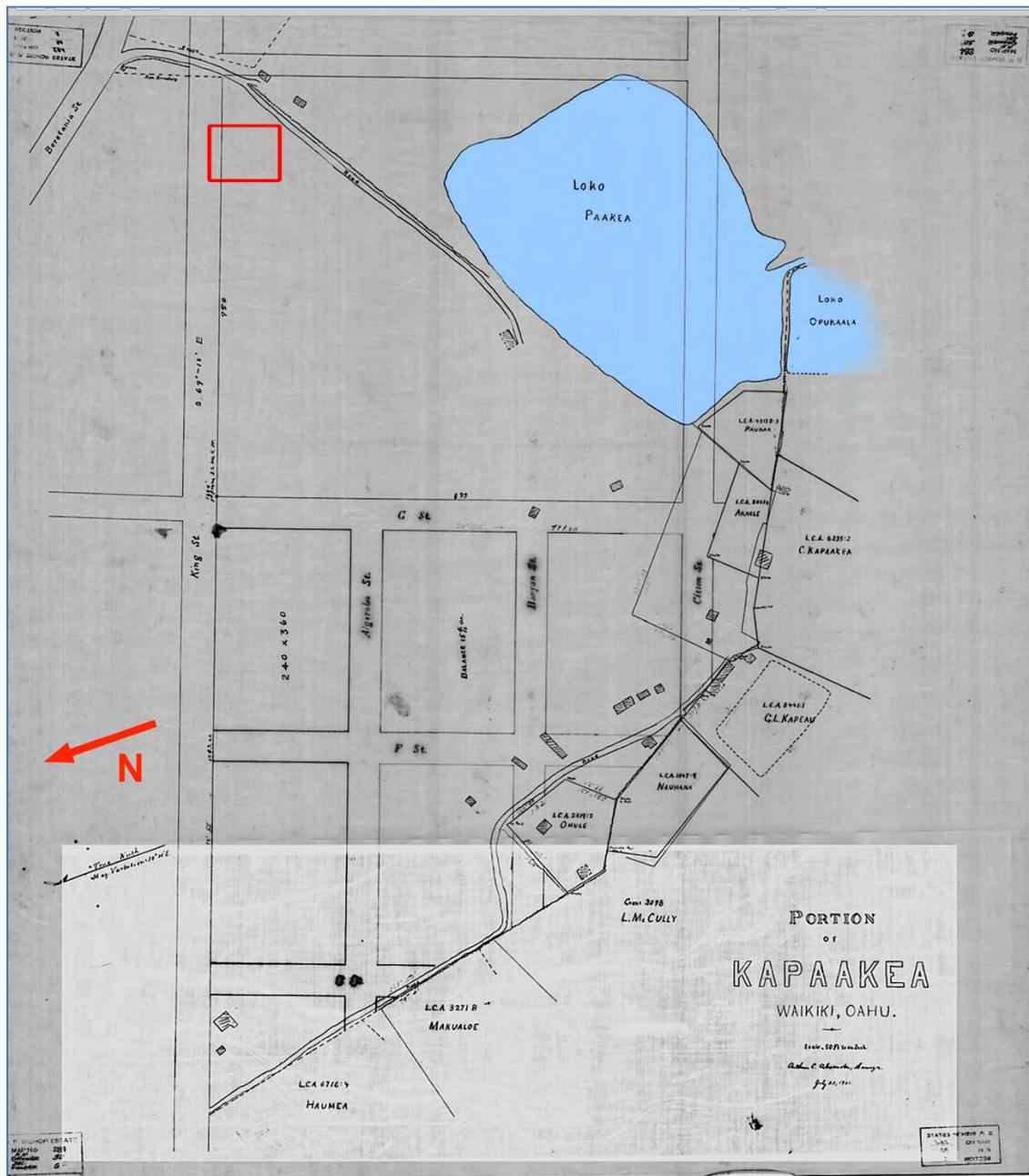
- 1881 Historic Hawaiian Government Survey Waikīkī map, S.E. Bishop, surveyor-cartographer—showing a portion of the Waikīkī Waena Mō'ili'ili area. 944 Coolidge Street area demarked in red.



Otsubo Monument Works
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County and State

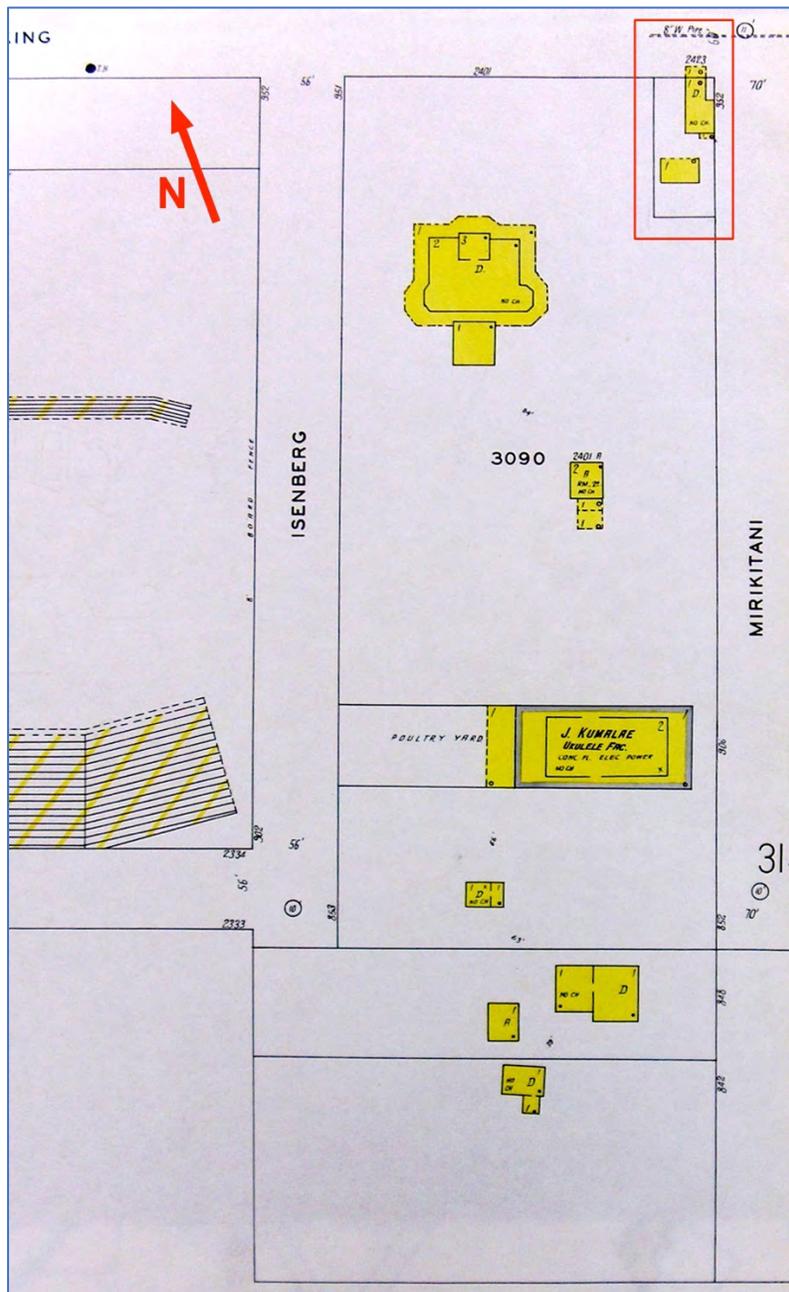
7. 1901 Historic map showing a Portion of Kapa'akea Waikiki, O'ahu, Arthur C. Alexander, surveyor-cartographer. 944 Coolidge Street area demarked in red.



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Name of Property

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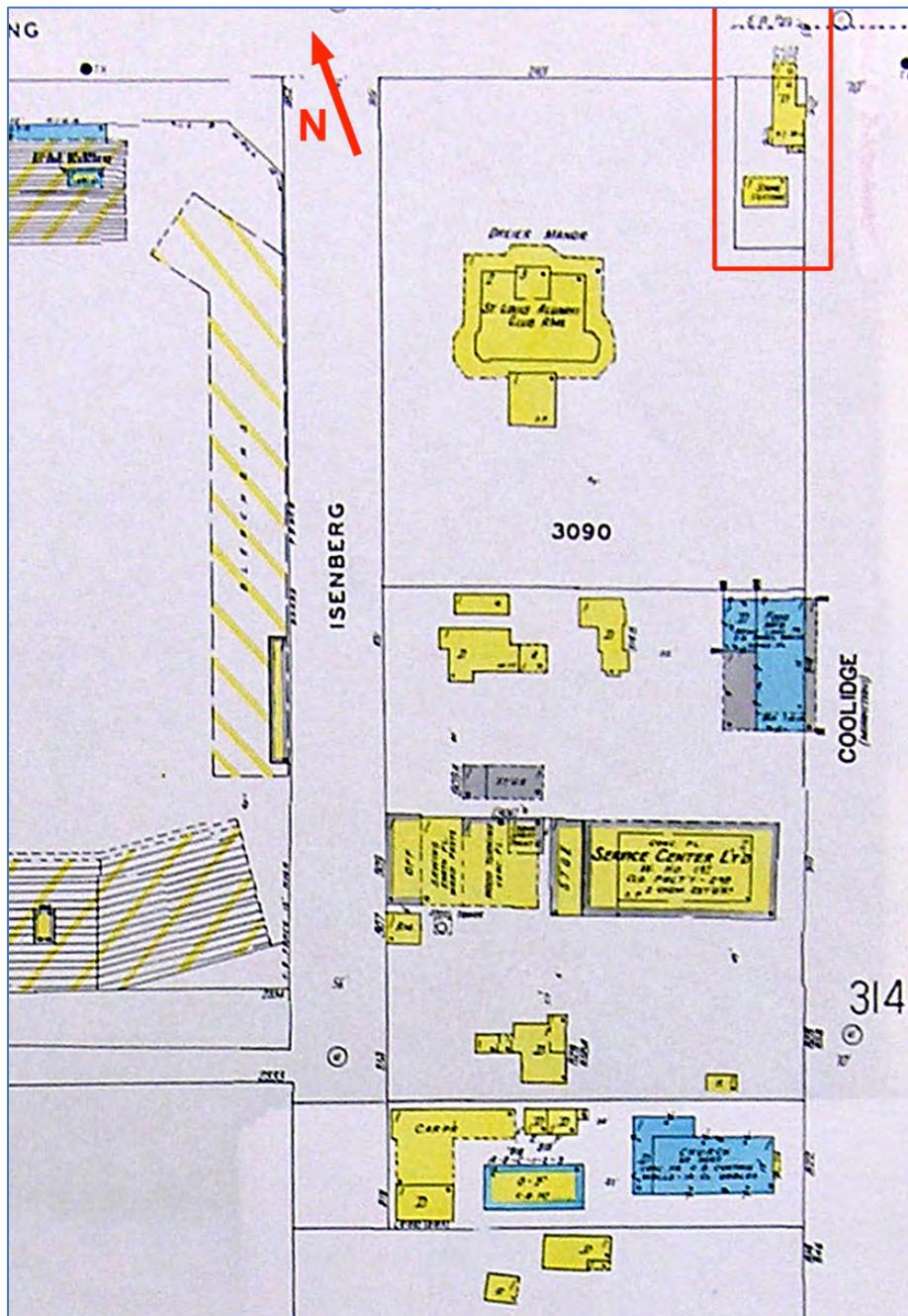
8. Ca. Post 1926 Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing the 944 Coolidge Street (Mirikitani Street) property demarked in red.



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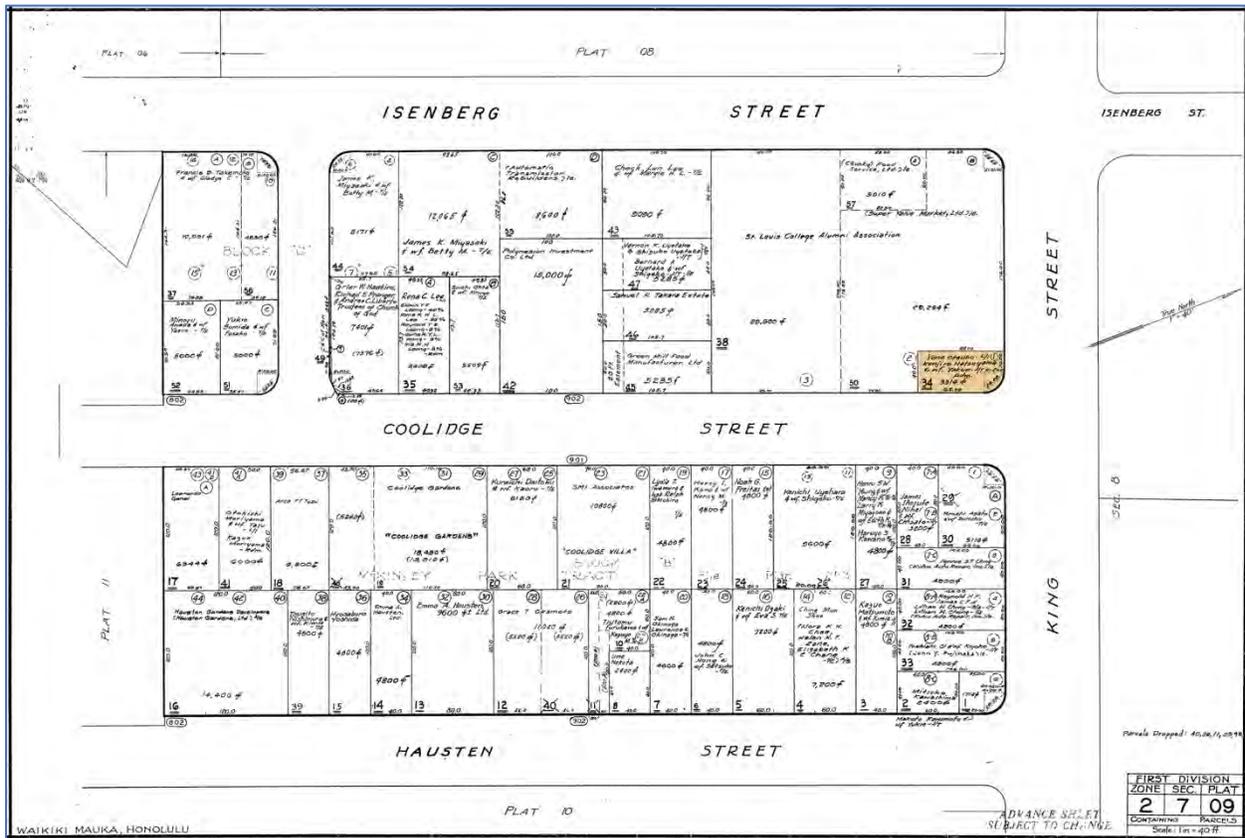
9. Ca Post-post 1926 Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing the 944 Coolidge Street property demarked in red.



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- 10. 1932 Historic Tax Map Key 2-7-09: 034 map with 944 Coolidge Street property in orange.

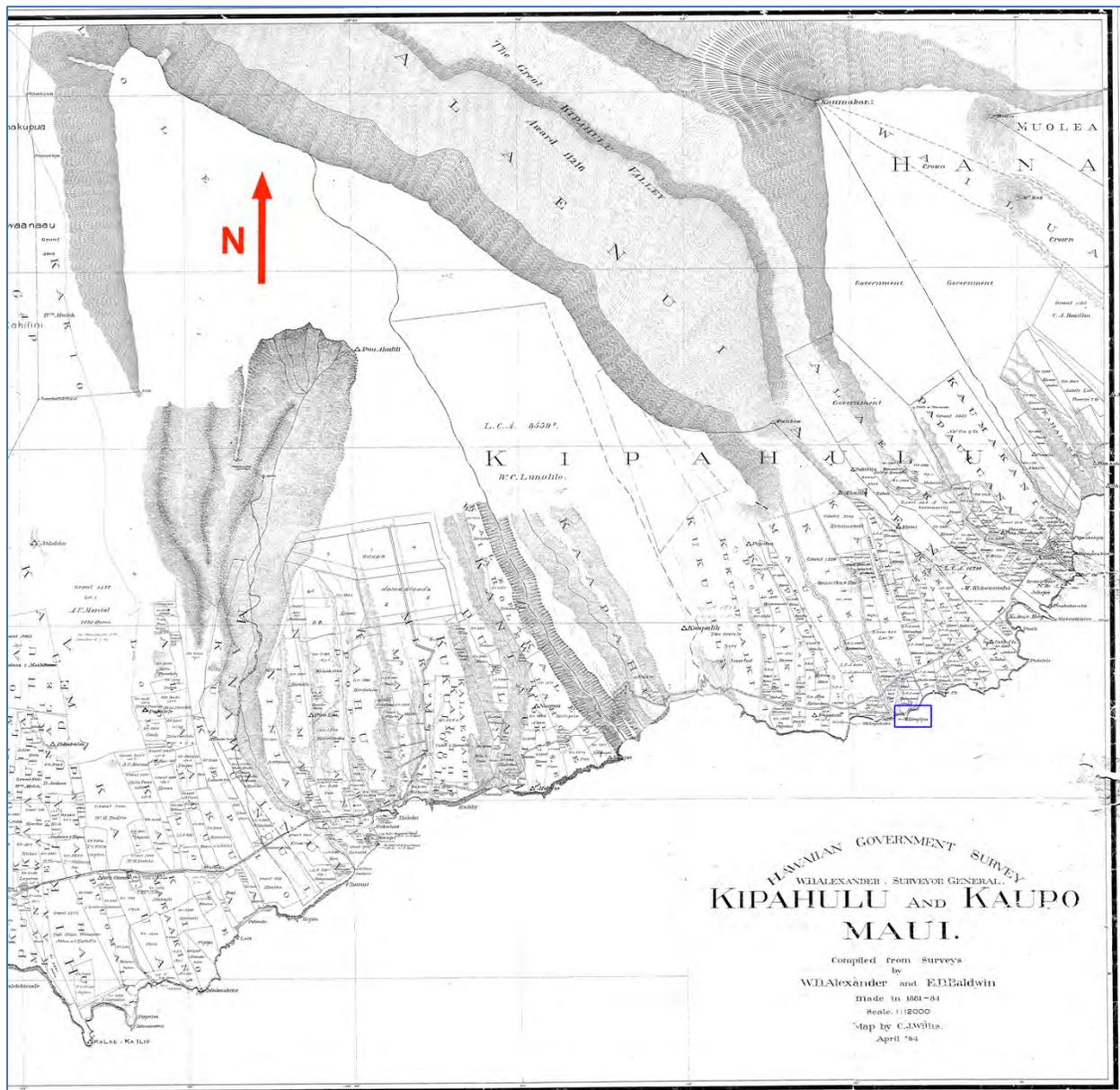


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Historic Kaopipa–Kīpahulu–Kaupō Maui Maps

- 11. 1894 Historic Kīpahulu and Kaupō Maui Reg1782WIDE, Government Survey Office 1881-84, W.D. Alexander and E.D. Baldwin, surveyors-cartographers, showing Kaopipa area in the blue rectangle.



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12. 1894 Historic Reg 1115 WIDE tracing map of Kīpahulu and East Kaupō, Maui locale demarking Kaopipa (on this map spelled Kaapipa) point and wharf in blue, Catholic church in green, protestant Congregational churches in red, schools in purple, and the Kīpahulu mill in brown.

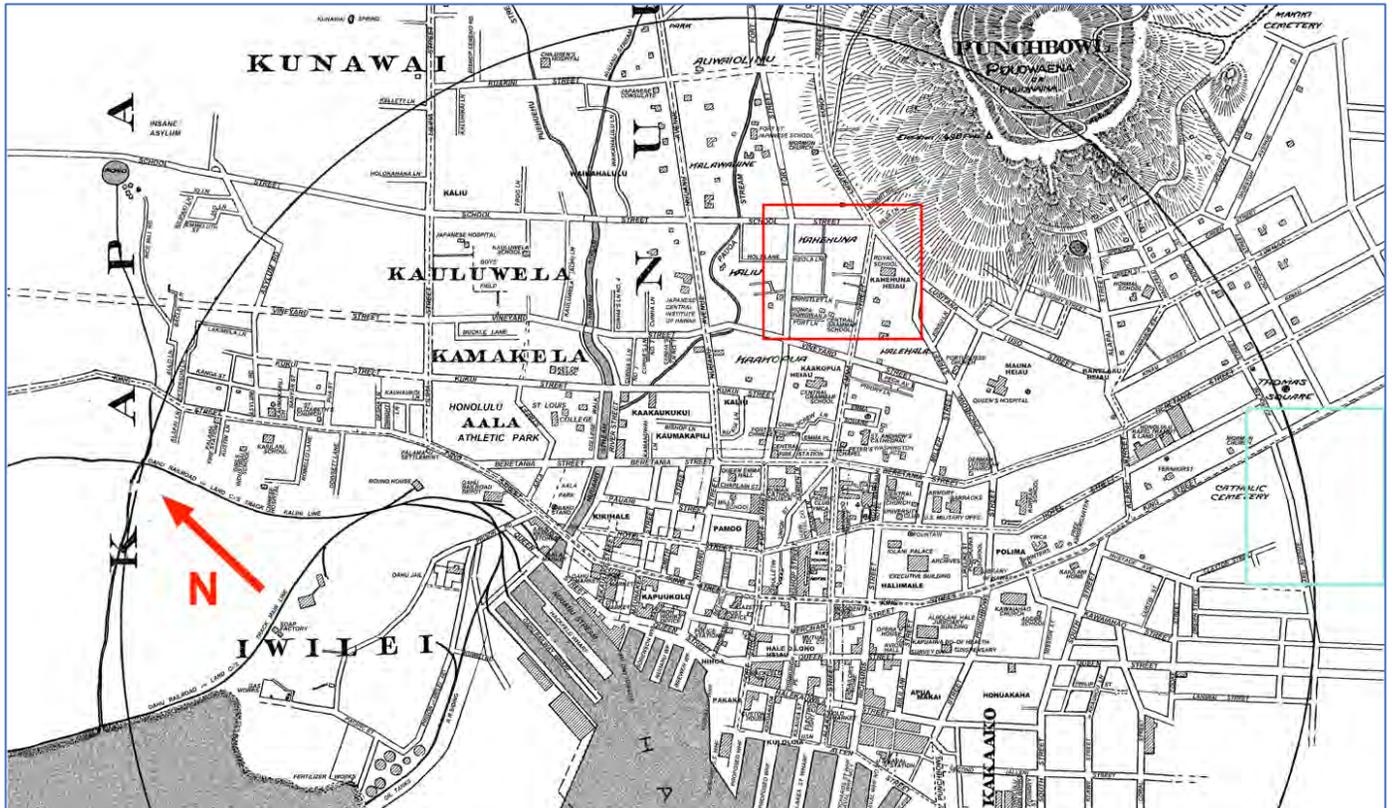


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Historic Kahehuna and Kewalo (Honolulu) Maps

- 14. 1912 Historic Honolulu Town fire map and overlays of other maps showing the Kahehuna neighborhood demarked in red and Kewalo area in green.



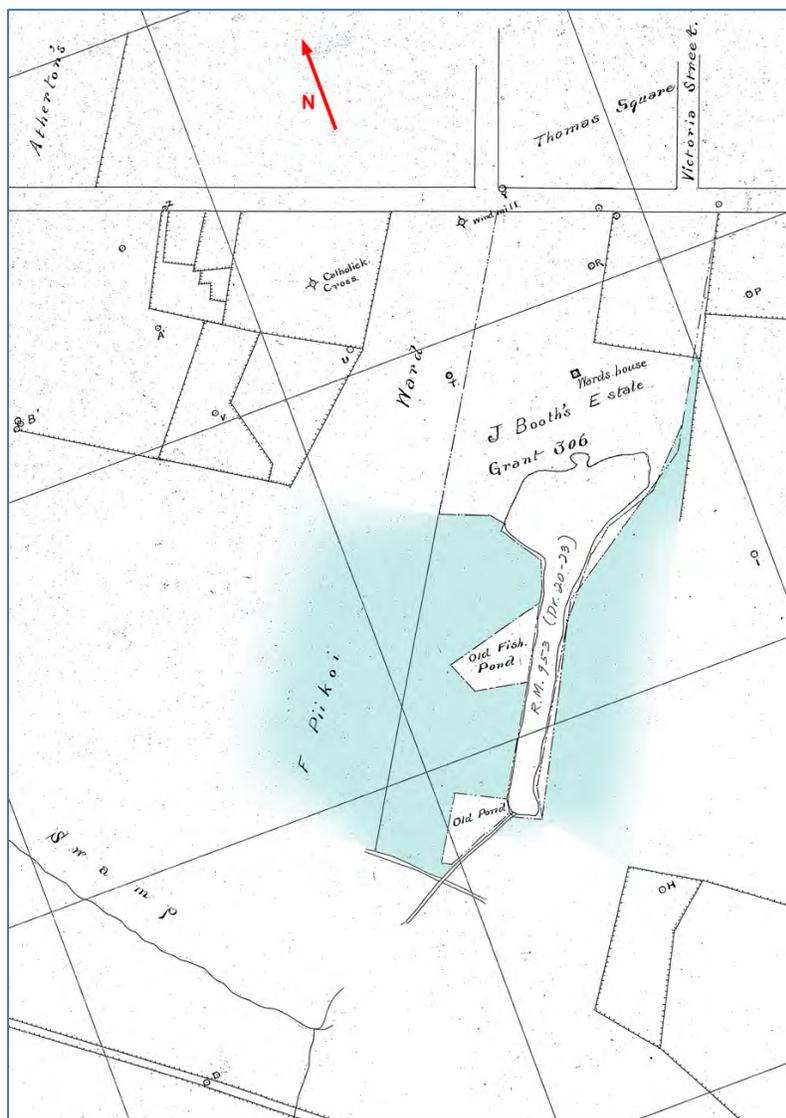
Otsubo Monument Works

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15.1882 Historic Reg1072 Kewalo Kai map showing the Kamakau purchase area as demarked in green on this map and as well as on map 1655. The J. Booth Estate became the Ward Estate located on the *makai* side of King Street opposite Thomas Square. The Kewalo location was known as “The Plains”—a largely open area with rice fields and swamp, as well as ponds. This map was likely drawn before Kamakau’s death (1876), but before the newer Monsarrat survey of 1883 (15). It is very likely that this is the Samuel Manaiākalani Kamakau, historian, but at this time there we have found no Bureau of Conveyances numbers to corroborate this information. Kamakau’s wife, and or son, Samuel Mahelona Kamakau, may have sold the property to the Ward family.



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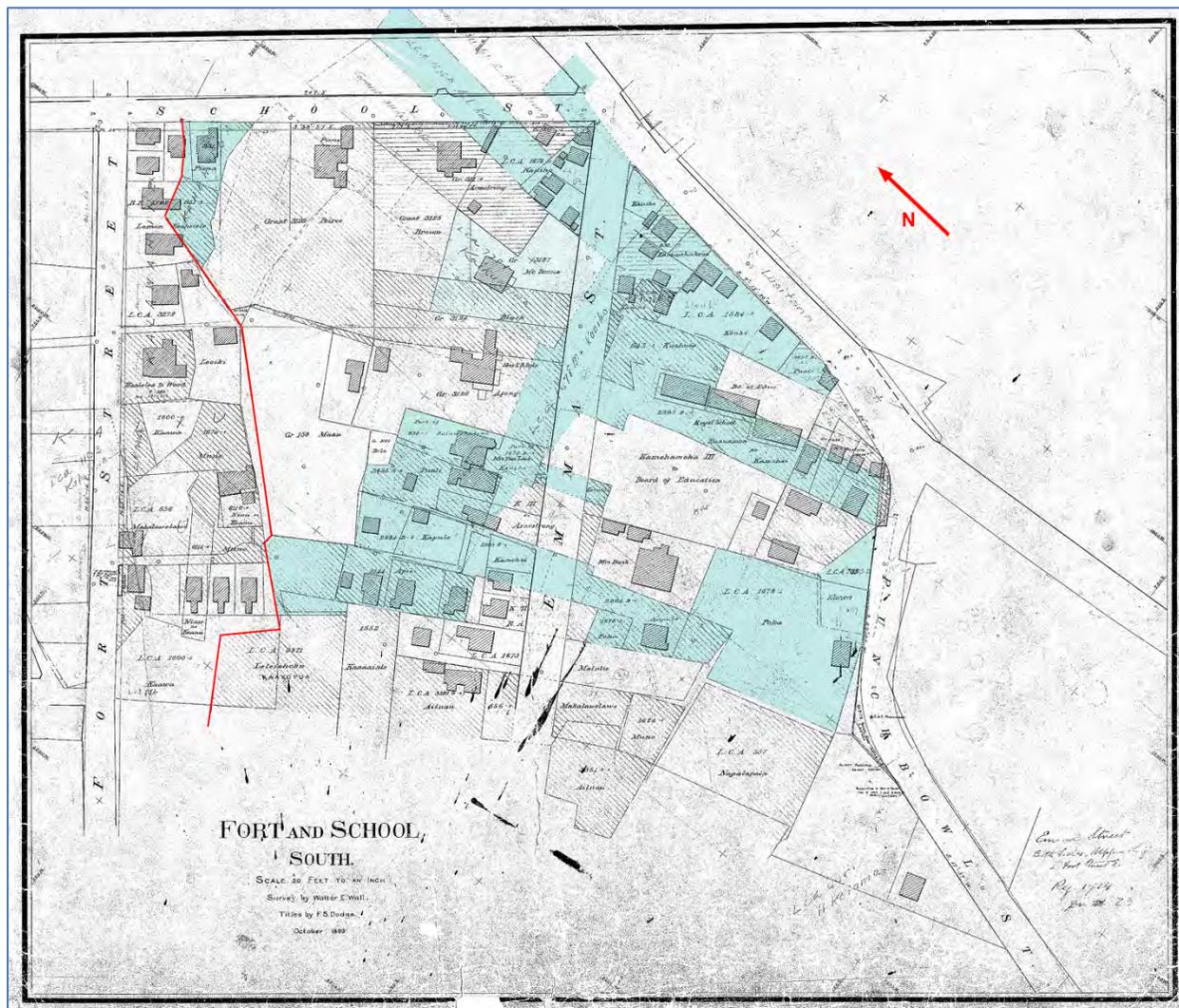
16. 1883 Historic Old Plantation, map Reg1075WIDEtracing showing property owned by Samuel Manaiākalani and Sarah Hainakolo Kamakau (historical maps often retain the names of earlier property owners, or possibly this is his heir, son, Samuel Mahelona Kamakau and wife) in green in the Kewalo Thomas Square area or “The Plains,” M.D. Monsarrat, surveyor. It appears that this property surrounds but does not include a pond. The Roman Catholic cemetery is ‘Ewa on King Street.



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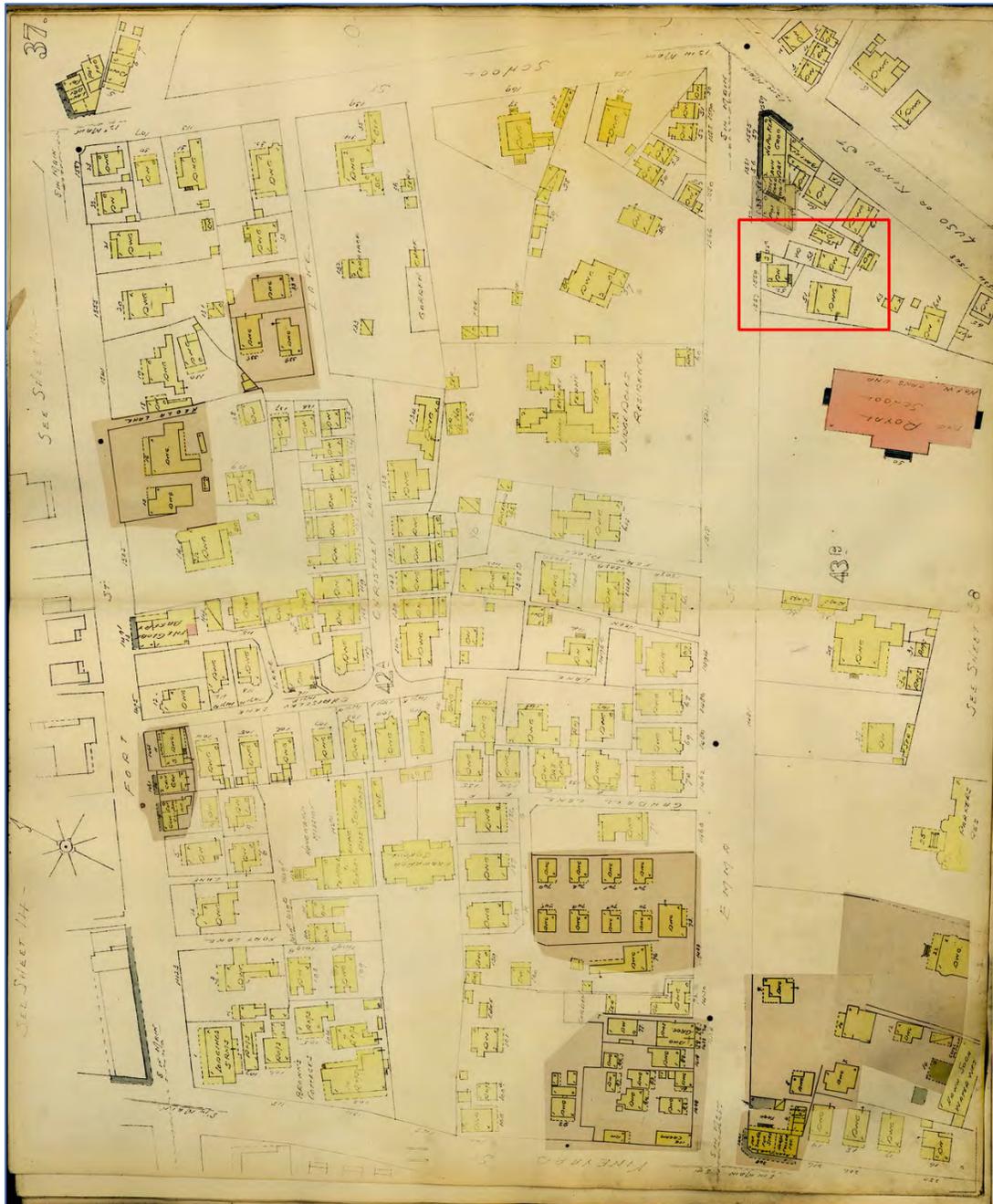
17. 1893 Historic Fort and School South map Reg1714, Walter E. Wall, surveyor. Kahehuna Land Commission Awards are in green. The red line is the 'Ewa "boundary" of Kahehuna.



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18. 1906 Dakin Fire Insurance map 77-239 of Emma Street near School Street, Kahehuna, Honolulu where Kamakaus, Keпоikais, and Alulis either lived or worked demarked in red.



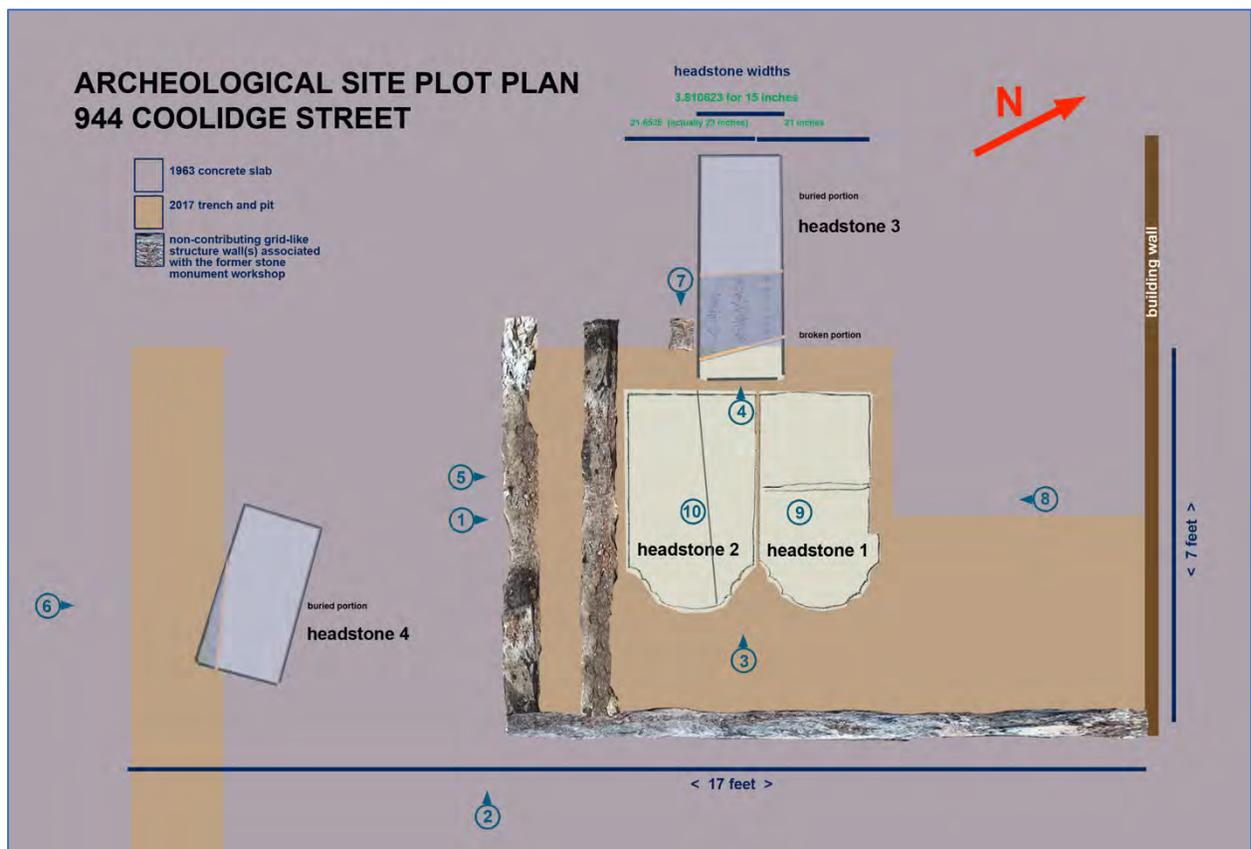
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Sketch



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Photo Log

Name of Property: Otsubo Monument Works

City or Vicinity: Mō'ili'ili

County: Honolulu, State Hawai'i:

Photographer: Laura Ruby

Date Photographed: 2017-2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Otsubo Monument Works

Photo #1 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0001)

Discovery of first inadvertent find, camera facing *mauka*—northeast compass direction

1 of 11.

Photo #2 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0002)

Overview of site area, camera facing 'Ewa—northwest. The site being considered is seven feet by 17 feet.

2 of 11.

Photo #3 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0003)

Headstones 1 and 2 in-situ, camera facing 'Ewa—northwest

3 of 11.

Photo #4 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0004)

Details of Headstone 3 (and poured-in-place structure cast 'Ewa-Diamond Head), camera facing "Ewa—northwest

4 of 11

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Photo #5 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0005)
Headstone 1 and 2 in-situ, camera facing *mauka*–northeast

5 of 11.

Photo #6 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0006)
Details of Headstone 4, camera facing *mauka*–northeast

6 of 11.

Photo #7 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0007)
Excavation of Headstones 1 and 2 in-situ (Susan Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief depicted), camera facing Diamond Head–southeast

7 of 11.

Photo #8 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0008)
Overview of pit after Headstones 1 and 2 were removed (poured-in-place structure cast 'Ewa-Diamond Head), camera facing *makai*–southwest

8 of 11.

Photo #9 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0009)
Headstone 1, A. Ellen P. Kamakau extricated, camera facing *mauka*–northeast (1 [of 2] artifacts removed, 2 others encased within the sealed pit)

9 of 11.

Photo #10 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0010)
Headstone 2, N. Keпоikai, extricated, camera facing 'Ewa–northwest (2 [of 2] artifacts removed, 2 others encased within the sealed pit)

10 of 11.

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Photo #11 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0011)

Photo 0011: Headstones 1 and 2 located in the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery, but prior to refurbishing. Headstone 1: A. Ellen P. Kamakau, and Headstone 2: N. Kepoikai, relocated and re-furbished, camera facing *mauka*—north-northeast. Photos 0011B and 0011C establishes the larger contextual locations of the headstones.

11 of 11.

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Name of Property: Otsubo Monument Works

City or Vicinity: Mō'ili'ili

County: Honolulu,

State Hawai'i:

Photographer: Laura Ruby

Date Photographed: 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0001)

Discovery of first inadvertent find, camera facing *mauka*—northeast compass direction

1 of 11.



Otsubo Monument Works
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Photo #2 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0002)
Overview of site area, camera facing 'Ewa-northwest. The site under consideration is seven feet by 17 feet.

2 of 11.



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Photo #3 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0003)
Headstones 1 and 2 in-situ, camera facing 'Ewa-northwest

3 of 11.



Otsubo Monument Works

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Photo #4 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0004)

Details of Headstone 3 (and poured-in-place structure cast 'Ewa-Diamond Head), camera facing 'Ewa-northwest

4 of 11.



Otsubo Monument Works
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Photo #5 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0005)
Headstone 1 and 2 in-situ, camera facing *mauka*—northeast

5 of 11.



Otsubo Monument Works
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
County and State

Photo #6 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0006)
Details of Headstone 4, camera facing *mauka*–northeast

6 of 11.



Otsubo Monument Works

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County and State

Photo #7 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0007)
Excavation of Headstones 1 and 2 in-situ (Susan Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief depicted), camera facing Diamond Head–southeast

7 of 11.



Photo #8 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0008)
Overview of pit after Headstones 1 and 2 were removed (poured-in-place structure cast 'Ewa-Diamond Head), camera facing *makai*–southwest

8 of 11.

Otsubo Monument Works

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i

County and State



Photo #9 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0009)

Headstone 1, A. Ellen P. Kamakau extricated, camera facing *mauka*—northeast (1 [of 2] artifacts removed, 2 others encased within the sealed pit)

9 of 11.

Otsubo Monument Works
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Otsubo Monument Works

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i

County and State

Photo #10 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0010)

Headstone 2, N. Keponikai, extricated, camera facing 'Ewa-northwest (2 [of 2] artifacts removed, 2 others encased within the sealed pit)

10 of 11.



Otsubo Monument Works

Name of Property

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Photo #11 (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0011)

Photo 0011: Headstones 1 and 2 located in the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery, but prior to refurbishing. Headstone 1: A. Ellen P. Kamakau, and Headstone 2: N. Kepoikai, relocated and re-furbished, camera facing *mauka*–north-northeast. Photos 0011B and 0011C establishes the larger contextual locations of the headstones.

In 2017 the two extricated Hawaiian headstones–Headstone 1, A. Ellen P. Kamakau and Headstone 2, N. Kepoikai–were placed in this location inside the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery. They are now refurbished and secured on slotted concrete pedestals. The camera facing 'Ewa–northeast. (The dispositions of the two other headstones (the Arakawa Headstone and Blank Headstone), and the non-contributing grid-like wall(s) associated with the former stone monument workshop which were partially excavated are now encased within the Coolidge Street sealed pit. The contractor trenching the site said that further excavating could not be done as it might compromise the strength of the property-topping slab.

11 of 11.

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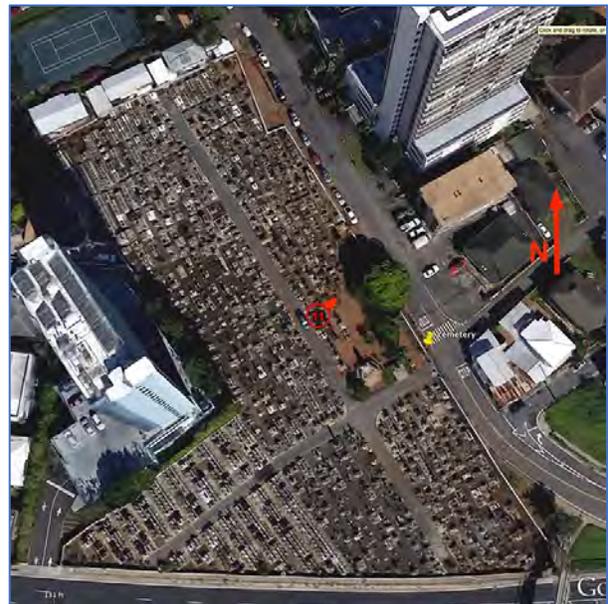
Otsubo Monument Works

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Photo #11 C and D (HI_Honolulu County_Otsubo Monument Works_0011C and 0011D)
Photos #11C and D establish the larger contextual locations of the headstones; C: Left: the Mō'ili'ili Coolidge Street site where the headstones were excavated (upper left of photo) and the Mō'ili'ili Japanese Cemetery location, .42 miles from the Otsubo Monument Works (lower right of the photo); and D: Right: the cemetery camera facing *mauka*—north-northeast.



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Addendum A—Historical Events Timeline

1815—Samuel Manaiakalani Kamakau born (b. 1815-d. 1876)

1824— Sarah Hainakilo Kamakau born (b. 1824-d. 1905)

1832—Noa Kepoikai born (b. March 26, 1832-d. April 12, 1881)

ca. 1847—Land Commission Award LCA 4510-B—Kalena, Kumuula bk 753—5.68 acres—RP 2795 to Kaleimakalii (b. ---d. 1883) Kamehameha III, redistributed Hawaii's traditional system of land use and divided lands that had formerly been held in common and administered by *ali'i* (chiefs) and their *konohiki* (overseers). 23% of land in the islands was awarded to the king (Crown Lands); 40% of the land was awarded to 245 *ali'i* and *konohiki*; and 37% was declared government land. In 1850, the Kuleana Act awarded property to those *maka'āinana* (commoners) who actively petitioned the Land Commission for their house lots and for the land they had been working as tenants. This division was administered by an appointed Land Commission and Court of Claims.

1848—the Mahele—Land Commission Award—Ali'i Award LCA 7713*O, Apana 39 to Victoria Kamāmalu.

1850—A. Ellen P. Kamakau/Abigaila Ellen Hakaleleponi “Poni” Kamakau born (b. September 3, 1850-d. Jan 20, 1884)

1855—Samuel Mahelona Kamakau born (b. March 3, 1855-d. October 10, 1932) (wife and children?) (buried in Kahiholu Congregational Cemetery, Captain Cook, Hawai'i, Hawai'i)

1861—Sarai/Sarah Kalai Aluli born (b. 1861-d. 1908) (husband John T. Aluli (b. 1855-d. 1901)

1862—Kukelani Ka'a'apookalani Kamakau born (S.M. Kamakau daughter) (b. December 1862, d. --)

1863—Auwae Noa Kepoikai, Judge born (b. 1863-d. 1911) (wife Rose Daniels)

1872—Sentaro Otsubo born (b. 1872-d. 1952)

1874—Mahele transfer of land to fee simple private property. Victoria Kamāmalu (d. May 29, 1866). Her father Governor Kekuanaoa administered the Victoria K Kamāmalu Estate that eventually became the Bishop Estate.

Otsubo Monument Works

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1876–Japanese sailor Matajuro Arakawa died and was the first seaman to be buried in Makiki Cemetery. In the same enclosure in the Makiki Cemetery there is a monument to the early seventeen Japanese seamen at the Makiki Cemetery, and there is also a *Gannenmono* monument for the first Issei arriving in Hawai'i in 1868.

ca. 1893–first Japanese Issei arrive in Mō'ili'ili–locus Triangle Park.

ca. 1923–Henry Husten bulldozed Loko Pa'akea and surrounding area raising it to 1-4 feet in elevation.

1923-24–Sentaro Otsubo bought the 944 Coolidge Street property and set up his Otsubo Monument Works business (listed in 2017 as commercial) and residence.

1952–Sentaro Otsubo died.

1963–Kenjiro and Yakue Otsubo Natsuyama and Yone Otsubo constructed a new building on a full-property concrete slab.

2017 (March 21)–An excavator digging a pit for the restaurant grease trap uncovered two headstones with fragments. Later that month another two headstones were uncovered within this historical layer; soil samples were taken and analyzed. The excavation site is now cemented over, and this report has been presented.

Otsubo Monument Works
Name of Property

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Addendum B—Property Transfers

Property Transfers for TMK (1) 2-7-009: 034–944 Coolidge Street, Honolulu HI 96826 (R.P. 4475 and 7789: LCA 7713 Apana 39)

DATE	LIBER	TRANSACTION	COST	AREA	DESCRIPTION
1848 Jan	<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1-6 (6-11) (<i>Mahele Book</i> 1, 3, 5 (6, 8, 10)	Award Victoria Kamāmalu lands in the Mahele by the Mo‘i (alodio)		Claimed whole ‘ili	<i>Ali‘i Award LCA 7713*O, Apana 39</i> <i>RP 7789 (and RP 4475) to Victoria Kamāmalu in Kapa‘akea, ‘Ili ma Waikīkī, Kona</i> (Victoria Kamāmalu died May 29, 1866 [father Kekuanaoa administered V.K. Estate— which later became the Bishop Estate])
1911 May 22 through 1916 July 26	Bk340/pp498-99; Bk448/pp265-267; p430	Deed— smaller portion included access to Quarry; larger portion included King St property	\$1,730; later money transfer of \$3,750	61,556 sq ft; and 14.325 A	<i>HC&D Deeded from Bishop Estate; then Charles M. Cooke Deeded from HC&D</i>
1917 Sep 6 and Sep 7	Bk475/p240-42 and p430	Deed	\$7,000	14.325 A.	<i>Jonah Kumalae and wife Deeded from Charles M. Cooke, Ltd.</i>
1919 Jan 24 and June 23	Bk508/p429-31	Deed	\$25,000		<i>George P. Cooke Deeded from Jonah Kumalae & wf Por. of Apana 39 R.P. 7789 Kul. 7713 King St.</i>
1920 Mar 5 and Mar 23	Bk550/p219	Agreement			<i>Add/Change Bank of Hawai‘i, Ltd. from George P. Cooke, &wf</i>
1923 Apr 4 and Apr 5	Bk 683/p115	Agreement	to sell for \$45,000	11.226A	<i>H. Mirikitani, et al received from George P. Cooke, &wf Por of R.P. 7789 Kul. 7713 Ap39 King St.</i>
1923 Apr 4 and Apr 5	Bk683/p115	Agreement	to sell for \$45,000	11.226A	<i>Leahi Investment & Land Co. (H. Mirikitani, et al) and George P. Cooke &wf</i>
1923 Sep 6 and Sep 11	Bk699/p29	Par./Rel. [Partial Release of Mortgage]		Lot No. 1, in Block “C” of the Mirikitani	<i>George P. Cooke and Bank of Hawai‘i, Ltd.</i> <i>(Note: this is when Cooke paid part of his mortgage on land</i>

Otsubo Monument Works

Name of Property

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				Tract–File plan no. Reg map 233	<i>including the future Otsubo property.)</i>
1923 Dec 11	Bk711/pp154-58 [from Otsubo Deed of Jan. 1924]	Deed	“one dollar in her hand paid”		<i>Frederick E. Steere & wf Charlotte D.I. Steere purchased from George P. Cooke</i>
1924 Jan 23 and Jan 29	Bk722/p31-33	Deed	\$1,800	Lot 1 Blk C Mirikitani Tract	<i>Sentaro Otsubo (Grantee) purchased from Frederick E. Steere & wf (Grantor)</i>
1932	TMK Plat Map (1) 2-7-09: 034			3314 sq ft	<i>Sentaro Otsubo owner</i>
1941 Sep 5 and Oct 1	Bk1666/p497-98	Deed	\$1 and aloha	Lot 1 Blk C Mirikitani Tract	<i>Kenjiro and Yakue Natsuyama hsb&wf from Sentaro and Yone Otsubo hsb&wf</i>
1954 Feb 26 and Mar 31	2806/p487-89	Deed	\$2,545	688 sq ft– Portion of Lot 1, Block C of McKinley Park Tract minus 15 ft	<i>Conveyed to the City and County of Honolulu for S. King St. widening (makai side) from Kenjiro and Yakue Natsuyama & Yakue Otsubo (widow)</i>
1989		Lease–ground floor			<i>Space lease with restaurant “Silver Spoon”</i>
1990 Oct 26		Deed	\$1 and aloha	3,314 sq. ft.	<i>Kenjiro & Yakue Natsuyama conveyed property to Kenjiro & Yakue Natsuyama Revocable Living Trust</i>

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
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Addendum C—Soil Sample Results

CTAHR College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources University of Hawaii at Manoa		Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center Department of Agronomy and Soil Science 1910 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96822 Ph: (808) 956-6706 FAX: (808) 956-2592 Email: adsc@ctahr.hawaii.edu	
Soil/Plant Analysis Report			
Client:	RUBY, LAURA 509 UNIVERSITY AVENUE; #902 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96826	Date Reported:	11/02/2017
		Agent:	NO AGENT, Office: NONE NONE NONE, NONE NONE , Fax:
Sample Information			
Job Control No:	18-017022-001	Map Unit:	
Sample Label:	2	Soil Series:	
Date Received:	11/2/2017	Soil Category:	HEAVY SOIL
Send Copy To		Soil Depth (in):	
Elevation (ft.):		Latitude:	
Plant Grown:	None	Plant to be grown:	None
Can you till 4-6 in.?	No	Test Results Only?	No
Longitude:			
Test Results and Interpretation			
HEAVY SOIL		INTERPRETATION	
Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low | Low | Sufficient | High | Very High
_pH	8.1	6	
P_ppm	75	37.5	
K_ppm	709	250	
Ca_ppm	7872	1750	
Mg_ppm	847	350	
OC_%		No criteria found	
Total_N_%		No criteria found	
Salinity_EC		1.25	
S_ppm		No criteria found	
Fe_ppm		No criteria found	
Mn_ppm		No criteria found	
Zn_ppm		No criteria found	
Cu_ppm		No criteria found	
B_ppm		No criteria found	
Mo_ppm		No criteria found	
Al_ppm		No criteria found	
None		INTERPRETATION	
Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low | Low | Sufficient | High | Very High
N_%			
P_%			
K_%			
Ca_%			
Mg_%			
S_%			
Fe_ppm			
Mn_ppm			
Zn_ppm			
Cu_ppm			
B_ppm			
Mo_ppm			
Al_ppm			
NO3_ppm			

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

Job Control No: 18-017022-001

Problem Description

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):	Nitrogen:	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (\$/Acre)

Comments

---- GENERAL INFORMATION ----

- o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.
- o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.
- o The pH of all the samples is very high and this will cause micronutrients like iron, copper, and zinc to become less available for crop uptake and may cause yellowing and stunted growth in crops.
- o Sulfur can be incorporated to help lower the pH.
- o All of the nutrients are adequate or high.
- o Fertilizer like ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) can be used for Nitrogen. The ammonium sulfate will also help to lower the pH.
- o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
 To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.
 1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? if so, how?
 2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

CTAHR College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources University of Hawaii at Manoa Soil/Plant Analysis Report	Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center Department of Agronomy and Soil Science 1910 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96822 Ph: (808) 956-6706/7231 FAX: (808) 956-2592 Email: adsc@ctahr.hawaii.edu
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Client: RUBY, LAURA 509 UNIVERSITY AVENUE; #902 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96826	Date Reported: 11/02/2017 Agent: NO AGENT, Office: NONE NONE NONE, NONE NONE , Fax:
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Sample Information		
Job Control No: 18-017022-002	Map Unit:	Plant Grown: None
Sample Label: 3A & 4	Soil Series:	Plant to be grown: None
Date Received: 11/2/2017	Soil Category: HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4-6 in.? No
Send Copy To	Soil Depth (in):	Test Results Only? No
Elevation (ft.):	Latitude:	Longitude:

Test Results and Interpretation			HEAVY SOIL				
Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	8.4	6	[Bar chart showing 8.4 is between Low and Sufficient]				
P_ppm	42	37.5	[Bar chart showing 42 is between Low and Sufficient]				
K_ppm	591	250	[Bar chart showing 591 is between Sufficient and High]				
Ca_ppm	8757	1750	[Bar chart showing 8757 is between High and Very High]				
Mg_ppm	780	350	[Bar chart showing 780 is between Sufficient and High]				
OC_%		No criteria found					
Total_N_%		No criteria found					
Salinity_EC		1.25					
S_ppm		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					

None			INTERPRETATION				
Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%							
P_%							
K_%							
Ca_%							
Mg_%							
S_%							
Fe_ppm							
Mn_ppm							
Zn_ppm							
Cu_ppm							
B_ppm							
Mo_ppm							
Al_ppm							
NO3_ppm							

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

Job Control No: 18-017022-002

Problem Description

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):	Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (\$/Acre)
Fertilizer: 21-0-0	952	split into 2 applns.	152

Comments

---- GENERAL INFORMATION ----

- o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.
- o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.
- o Split the fertilizer into several applications before planting and thereafter once every 3-4 weeks until the total amount has been applied.
- o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
 To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.

1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? if so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

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CTAHR College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources University of Hawaii at Manoa Soil/Plant Analysis Report	Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center Department of Agronomy and Soil Science 1910 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96822 Ph: (808) 956-6706 FAX: (808) 956-2592 Email: adsc@ctahr.hawaii.edu
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Client: RUBY, LAURA 509 UNIVERSITY AVENUE; #902 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96826	Date Reported: 11/02/2017 Agent: NO AGENT, Office: NONE NONE NONE, NONE NONE , Fax:
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Sample Information		
Job Control No: 18-017022-003	Map Unit:	Plant Grown: None
Sample Label: 3	Soil Series:	Plant to be grown: None
Date Received: 11/2/2017	Soil Category: HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4-6 in.? No
Send Copy To	Soil Depth (in):	Test Results Only? No
Elevation (ft.):	Latitude:	Longitude:

Test Results and Interpretation							
HEAVY SOIL			INTERPRETATION				
Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	8.3	6	=====				
P_ppm	40	37.5	=====				
K_ppm	539	250	=====				
Ca_ppm	7911	1750	=====				
Mg_ppm	737	350	=====				
OC_%		No criteria found					
Total_N_%		No criteria found					
Salinity_EC		1.25					
S_ppm		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					

None							
			INTERPRETATION				
Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%							
P_%							
K_%							
Ca_%							
Mg_%							
S_%							
Fe_ppm							
Mn_ppm							
Zn_ppm							
Cu_ppm							
B_ppm							
Mo_ppm							
Al_ppm							
NO3_ppm							

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

Job Control No: 18-017022-003

Problem Description

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):	Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (\$/Acre)
Fertilizer: 21-0-0	952	split into 2 applns.	152

Comments

---- GENERAL INFORMATION ----

- o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.
- o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.
- o Split the fertilizer into several applications before planting and thereafter once every 3-4 weeks until the total amount has been applied.
- o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:
 The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
 To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.

1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? if so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

CTAHR College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources University of Hawaii at Manoa Soil/Plant Analysis Report	Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center Department of Agronomy and Soil Science 1910 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96822 Ph: (808) 956-6706/7230 FAX: (808) 956-2592 Email: adsc@ctahr.hawaii.edu
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Client: RUBY, LAURA 509 UNIVERSITY AVENUE; #902 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96826	Date Reported: 11/02/2017 Agent: NO AGENT, Office: NONE NONE NONE, NONE NONE , Fax:
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Sample Information		
Job Control No: 18-017022-004	Map Unit:	Plant Grown: None
Sample Label: 3 MAKAI	Soil Series:	Plant to be grown: None
Date Received: 11/2/2017	Soil Category: HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4-6 in.? No
Send Copy To	Soil Depth (in):	Test Results Only? No
Elevation (ft.):	Latitude:	Longitude:

Test Results and Interpretation							
HEAVY SOIL			INTERPRETATION				
Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	8	6	=====				
P_ppm	136	37.5	=====				
K_ppm	844	250	=====				
Ca_ppm	8235	1750	=====				
Mg_ppm	1058	350	=====				
OC_%	No criteria found						
Total_N_%	No criteria found						
Salinity_EC	1.25						
S_ppm	No criteria found						
Fe_ppm	No criteria found						
Mn_ppm	No criteria found						
Zn_ppm	No criteria found						
Cu_ppm	No criteria found						
B_ppm	No criteria found						
Mo_ppm	No criteria found						
Al_ppm	No criteria found						

None							
Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%							
P_%							
K_%							
Ca_%							
Mg_%							
S_%							
Fe_ppm							
Mn_ppm							
Zn_ppm							
Cu_ppm							
B_ppm							
Mo_ppm							
Al_ppm							
NO3_ppm							

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

Job Control No: 18-017022-004

Problem Description

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):		Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus:	Potassium:
Fertilizer / Lime	Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (\$/Acre)
Fertilizer:	21-0-0	952	split into 2 applns.	152

Comments

--- GENERAL INFORMATION ---

- o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.
- o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.
- o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
 To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.

1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? If so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

CTAHR College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources University of Hawaii at Manoa Soil/Plant Analysis Report	Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center Department of Agronomy and Soil Science 1910 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96822 Ph: (808) 956-6706 FAX: (808) 956-2592 Email: adsc@ctahr.hawaii.edu
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Client: RUBY, LAURA 509 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, #902 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96826	Date Reported: 11/02/2017 Agent: NO AGENT, Office: NONE NONE NONE, NONE NONE , Fax:
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Sample Information			
Job Control No:	18-017022-005	Map Unit:	Plant Grown: None
Sample Label:	3 AB MAKAI	Soil Series:	Plant to be grown: None
Date Received:	11/2/2017	Soil Category: HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4-6 in.? No
Send Copy To		Soil Depth (in):	Test Results Only? No
Elevation (ft.):		Latitude:	Longitude:

Test Results and Interpretation							
HEAVY SOIL			INTERPRETATION				
Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	7.7	6	=====				
P_ppm	206	37.5	=====				
K_ppm	1223	250	=====				
Ca_ppm	6606	1750	=====				
Mg_ppm	1120	350	=====				
OC_%		No criteria found					
Total_N_%		No criteria found					
Salinity_EC		1.25					
S_ppm		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					

None							
Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%							
P_%							
K_%							
Ca_%							
Mg_%							
S_%							
Fe_ppm							
Mn_ppm							
Zn_ppm							
Cu_ppm							
B_ppm							
Mo_ppm							
Al_ppm							
NO3_ppm							

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

Job Control No: 18-017022-005

Problem Description

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):		Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime	Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (\$/Acre)
Fertilizer:	21-0-0	952	split into 2 applns.	152

Comments

--- GENERAL INFORMATION ---

- o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.
- o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.
- o
- o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
 To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.

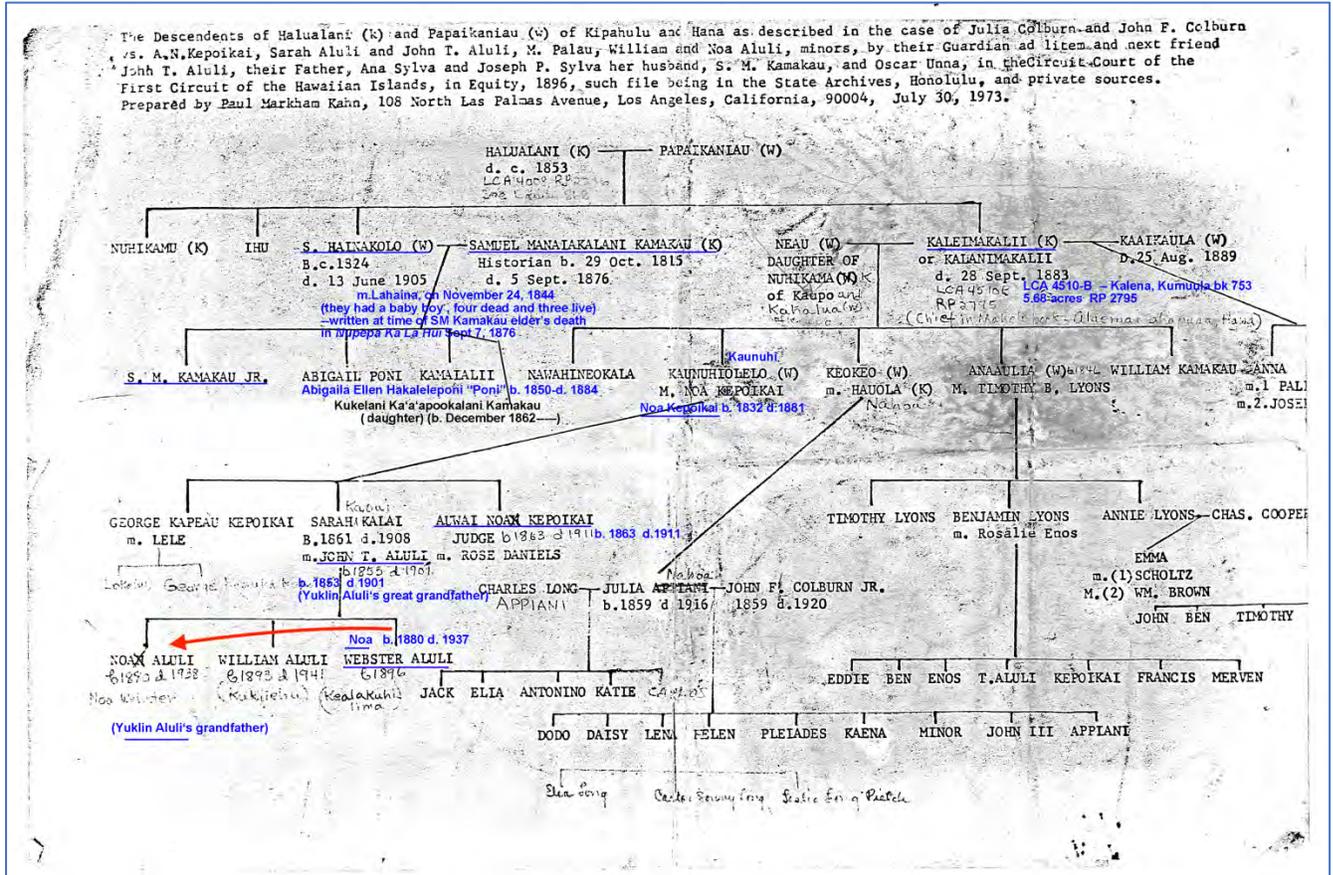
1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? If so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

Otsubo Monument Works
 Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

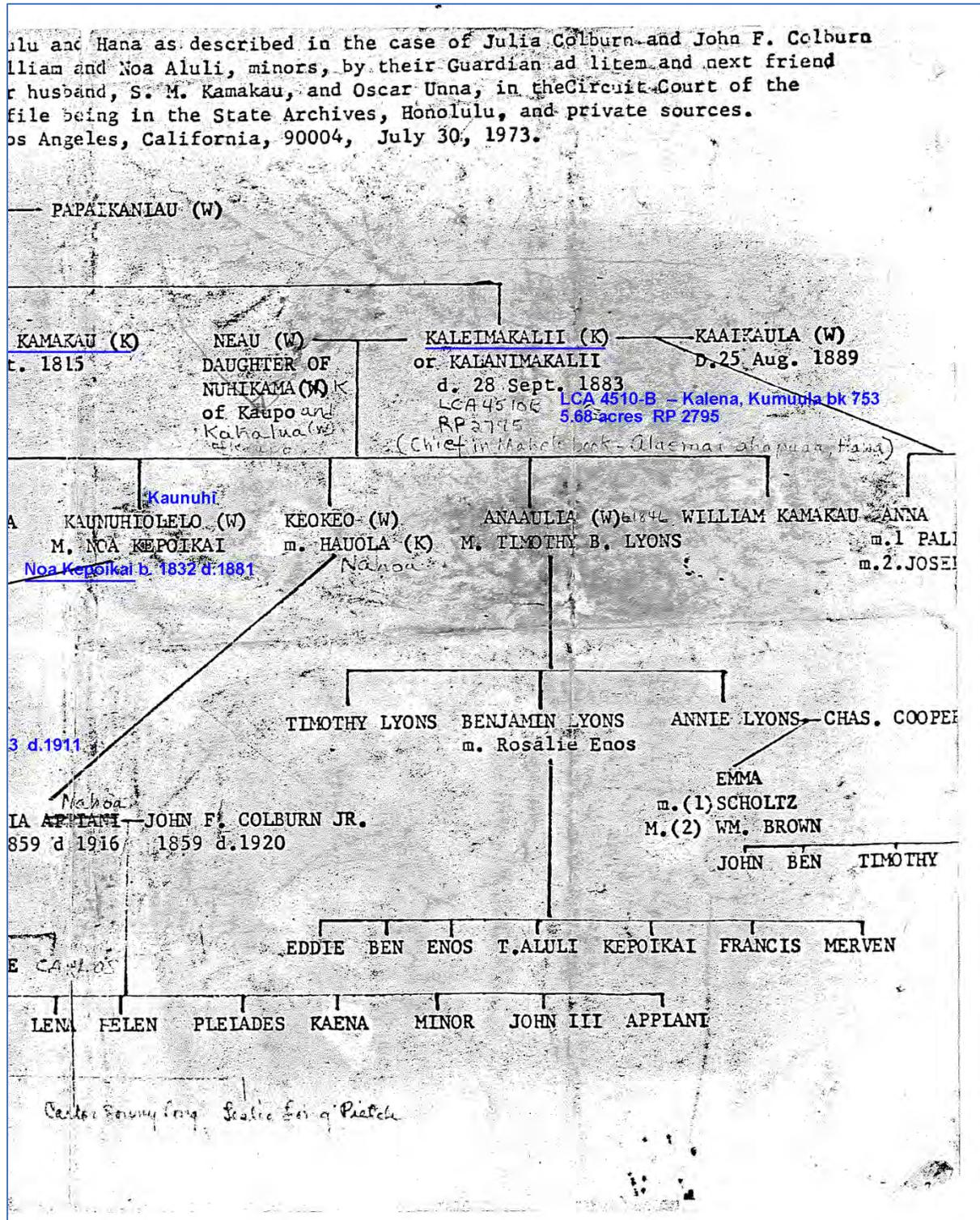
Addendum D—Descendents of Halualani (k) and Papaikaniau (w) of Kipahulu and Hana and Succeeded by Their Son, Kaleimakalii, and Their Daughter, Hainakolo



Otsubo Monument Works

Honolulu, Hawai'i
 County and State

Name of Property



Otsubo Monument Works
Name of Property

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County and State

Addendum E—Later Descendants of the Kamakau Line

*John Boniface Kamakau—b. ca. 1885, d. 1950s

brother Edward Philip Kamakau b. 1896 in Waiohuli (father in Kaupo)
brother Samuel?

—information provided by William Billy Adolpho (Portuguese hanai grandson)
(82 in 2017)
510-396-3484
address
Tracy CA
Waiola?

—information provided by Jennie Kahlbaum (Hawaiian hanai granddaughter)
(Jenny and Billy cousins)
259-5243
41-686 Alakoa
Waimanalo HI

Mary Hoohie Kamakau Correa b. Kula TH Hawaii Jan. 11, 1915, d. April 12, 1994

*Grandfather Noah (2) Kamakau—b. June 5, 1860—Kaupo—d. July 15, 1941

Grandmother Mary Hookano Kamakau

*Great great grandfather (Noa's father) Kalio (sp?) Kamakau
Great great grandmother (Noa's mother) Kamilua
Noa (Noah) buried in Haleakala (Kula) Hawaiian Church Cemetery—he was catholic not
protestant
His mother and father active in Holy Ghost Church--luau etc —both buried there

—information provided by Myrna Correa Briggs
619 500-5779
1715 Rolling Water Dr #3
Chula Vista CA 91915
myrnabriggs@hotmail.com

*Samuel Kaleimakaii great-grandfather—b. July 21, 1843—Kipahulu Maui

*John Boniface Kamakau grandfather (1930 lived on Waialae Ave) [see above]

Otsubo Monument Works
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
County and State

Makue Kalani "Katherine" Kamakau (1930 lived on Waialae Ave)

–information provided by Samuel Barlahan–Sam
808 357-2681
3076 Iolani ST Apt #B
Pukalani HI 96768

–information provided by Victoria Vicky Kamakau Purdy
760-2133
146 Kaahauhea
Kula, Maui

(Kaniu P. Hapakuka called me for Vicky 344-6703)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.